

## IV GLAVA

## 4. TRIGONOMETRIJSKE FUNKCIJE

## 4.1. Definicije trigonometrijskih funkcija ma kog ugla

**1363.** Leva strana se transformiše na sledeći način:

$$\sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos^2 \alpha}{(1 + \cos \alpha)^2}} = \frac{|\sin \alpha|}{1 + \cos \alpha},$$

izuzimajući slučaj kada je  $\cos \alpha = -1$ , tj.  $\alpha = (2k + 1)\pi$ , ( $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ ). Sledi da je formula tačna pod uslovom  $|\sin \alpha| = \sin \alpha$ , tj. da ispunjava uslov  $2k\pi \leq \alpha \leq (2k + 1)\pi$ , ( $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ ).

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{1364.} \quad & \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}} + \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{1 - \cos \alpha}} = \sqrt{\frac{(1 - \cos \alpha)^2}{1 - \cos^2 \alpha}} + \sqrt{\frac{(1 + \cos \alpha)^2}{1 - \cos^2 \alpha}} \\ & = \frac{|1 - \cos \alpha|}{|\sin \alpha|} + \frac{|1 + \cos \alpha|}{|\sin \alpha|} = \frac{2}{\sin \alpha}. \end{aligned}$$

**1365.** Leva strana date formule može se napisati u obliku

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sin \alpha}{1 - \sin \alpha}} - \sqrt{\frac{1 - \sin \alpha}{1 + \sin \alpha}} = \sqrt{\frac{(1 + \sin \alpha)^2}{1 - \sin^2 \alpha}} - \sqrt{\frac{(1 - \sin \alpha)^2}{1 - \sin^2 \alpha}} \\ & = \frac{|1 + \sin \alpha|}{|\cos \alpha|} + \frac{|1 - \sin \alpha|}{|\cos \alpha|}. \end{aligned}$$

U slučaju  $\alpha \neq 0$  tj.  $\alpha \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$  data formula je tačna ako je

$$1 + \sin \alpha > 0, \quad 1 - \sin \alpha > 0 \quad \text{ i } \quad \cos \alpha > 0,$$

tj.  $2k\pi < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$ ;  $\frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi < \alpha < 2k\pi$  i  $2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < 2k\pi$ , ( $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ ). Dakle,

$$\frac{|1 + \sin \alpha|}{|\cos \alpha|} - \frac{|1 - \sin \alpha|}{|\cos \alpha|} = \frac{1 + \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{2 \sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} = 2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha.$$

**1366.** Leva strana date jednakosti se transformiše na sledeći način:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\sqrt{(\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha)^2}}{\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha} + \frac{2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha} = \frac{|\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha|}{\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha} + \frac{2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha} \\ & = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha} + \frac{2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha} = \frac{(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)^2}{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha} = \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha, \end{aligned}$$

jer je  $\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha > 0$ , pošto je  $\frac{\pi}{4} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

**1368.** Imamo niz identičnih transformacija:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha} - \frac{1 + 2 \cos^2 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha (\operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha - 1)} = \frac{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha} - \frac{1 + 2 \cos^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha} \\ & \frac{2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha - 2 \cos^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{2 \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha} \\ & = \frac{2 \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha \left( \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + 1 \right)} = \frac{2}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha + 1}. \end{aligned}$$

**1369.** Leva strana se transformiše na sledeći način:

$$\begin{aligned} & 2 \sin^6 \alpha - 2 \sin^4 \alpha + 2 \cos^6 \alpha - 2 \cos^4 \alpha + 1 - \sin^4 \alpha - \cos^4 \alpha \\ & = -2 \sin^4 \alpha (1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha) - 2 \cos^4 \alpha (1 - \cos^2 \alpha) + 1 - \sin^4 \alpha - \cos^4 \alpha \\ & = -2 \sin^4 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha - 2 \cos^4 \alpha \sin^2 \alpha + 1 - \sin^4 \alpha - \cos^4 \alpha \\ & = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha (\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha) - \sin^4 \alpha - \cos^4 \alpha \\ & = 1 - (\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha)^2 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

**1370.** Imamo sledeće identične transformacije:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1 - \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha \left( \frac{1}{\cos \alpha} - \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} \right)} \cdot \frac{(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha) \cdot (\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha)}{(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha) \cdot (\sin^2 \alpha - \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha)} \\ & = \frac{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha (1 - \sin \alpha \cos \alpha)}{\cos \alpha (\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha)} \cdot \frac{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha}{1 - \sin \alpha \cos \alpha} = \sin \alpha. \end{aligned}$$

**1371.** Leva strana može se postupno transformisati ns sledeći način:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sin^4 \alpha + \cos^4 \alpha - 1}{\sin^6 \alpha + \cos^6 \alpha - 1} &= \frac{-(\sin^2 \alpha - \sin^4 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha - \cos^4 \alpha)}{-(\sin^2 \alpha - \sin^6 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha - \cos^6 \alpha)} \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 \alpha (1 - \sin^2 \alpha) + \cos^2 \alpha (1 - \cos^2 \alpha)}{\sin^2 \alpha (1 - \sin^4 \alpha) + \cos^2 \alpha (1 - \cos^4 \alpha)} \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha (1 + \sin^2 \alpha) + \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \alpha (1 + \cos^2 \alpha)} \\ &= \frac{2 \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \alpha (1 + \sin^2 \alpha + 1 + \cos^2 \alpha)} = \frac{2}{2 + \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha} = \frac{2}{3}, \end{aligned}$$

što je trebalo dokazati.

**1373.** Iz pretpostavke sledi da je

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = a \quad \text{ili} \quad \frac{1}{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha} = a,$$

odavde  $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{a \sin \alpha}$ . Ako se zameni ova vrednost za  $\cos \alpha$  u

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1$$

imamo  $a^2 \sin^4 \alpha - a^2 \sin^2 \alpha + 1 = 0$ . Odavde sledi da je

$$\sin \alpha = \pm \sqrt{\frac{a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - 4}}{2a}}.$$

**1374.** a) Ako se prva jednačina kvadrira, a zatim stepenuje sa 3 imamo:

$$\sin^2 x - 2 \sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x = m^2 \quad \text{i}$$

$$\sin^3 x - 3 \sin x \cos x (\sin x + \cos x) + \cos^3 x = m^3,$$

$$\text{ili } \sin x \cos x = \frac{m^2 - 1}{2} \quad \text{i} \quad \sin^3 x + \cos^3 x + \sin x \cos x (\sin x + \cos x) = m^3,$$

$$\text{odnosno } k + 3 \frac{m^2 - 1}{2} - m = m^3 \Rightarrow 2k + 3m^3 - 3m = 2m^3 \Rightarrow m^3 - 3m + 2k = 0;$$

$$\text{b) } b^2 x^2 + a^2 y^2 = a^2 b^2; \quad \text{c) } (x - p)^2 + (y - q)^2 = r^2.$$

**1375.** Iz

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta = 1 \Rightarrow \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - \sin^2 \beta = \cos^2 \beta$$

kako su uglovi  $\alpha$  i  $\beta$  oštri, to je  $\sin \alpha > 0$  i  $\cos \beta > 0$ , pa je  $\sin \alpha = \cos \beta$ , tj.  $\sin \alpha = \sin(90^\circ - \beta)$ . Odavde sledi  $\alpha = 90^\circ - \beta$ ,  $\alpha + \beta = 90^\circ$ , tj. trougao  $ABC$  je pravougli.

**1376.** Imamo niz transformacija:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\cos^3 x} &= \frac{\sin x}{\cos^3 x} + \frac{\cos x}{\cos^3 x} = \sin x \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^3 x} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \\ &= \operatorname{tg} x (1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x) + 1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x = \operatorname{tg}^3 x + \operatorname{tg}^2 x + \operatorname{tg} x + 1. \end{aligned}$$

**1377.** Za egzistenciju treće jednačine neophodno je da  $\cos x \neq 0$  i  $\cos y \neq 0$ .

Zatim prve dve jednačine transformišemo u oblik

$$(1) \quad (a - 1) \operatorname{tg}^2 x = 1 - b,$$

$$(2) \quad (b - 1) \operatorname{tg}^2 y = 1 - a.$$

Pošto je  $a = -1$ , jer za  $a = 1$  imamo iz (1)  $b = 1$ , što je u suprotnosti sa pretpostavkom  $b \neq a$ .

$$\text{Deobom (1) sa (2)} \quad \left( \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{\operatorname{tg} y} \right)^2 = \left( \frac{1 - b}{1 - a} \right)^2.$$

$$\text{Iz treće jednačine imamo } \frac{\operatorname{tg} x}{\operatorname{tg} y} = \frac{b^2}{a^2}. \text{ Dakle } \left( \frac{b}{a} \right)^2 = \left( \frac{1 - b}{1 - a} \right)^2.$$

Ako je  $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{1 - b}{1 - a}$ , to je  $a = b$ , a to je nemoguće. Ako je  $\frac{b}{a} = -\frac{1 - b}{1 - a}$ , to je  $a + b = 2ab$ , što je i trebalo dokazati.

**1378.** Množenjem prve jednačine sa  $\sin \alpha$ , druge sa  $\cos \alpha$ , imamo

$$1 - \sin^2 \alpha = m \sin \alpha, \quad 1 - \cos^2 \alpha = n \cos \alpha.$$

$$\text{Odavde } m = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha}, \quad n = \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha}.$$

Dakle

$$(mn^2)^{\frac{2}{3}} = \left( \frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{\sin \alpha} \cdot \frac{\sin^4 \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = (\sin^3 \alpha)^{\frac{2}{3}} = \sin^2 \alpha;$$

$$(mn^2)^{\frac{2}{3}} = \left( \frac{\cos^4 \alpha}{\sin^2 \alpha} \cdot \frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha} \right)^{\frac{2}{3}} = (\cos^3 \alpha)^{\frac{2}{3}} = \cos^2 \alpha.$$

$$\text{Odavde imamo } (mn^2)^{\frac{2}{3}} + (m^2 n)^{\frac{2}{3}} = \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1.$$

**1379.** Imamo

$$(\operatorname{tg}^2 x + \operatorname{ctg}^2 x)^2 = a^2, \quad \text{ili} \quad \operatorname{tg}^4 x + 2 \operatorname{tg}^2 x \cdot \operatorname{ctg}^2 x + \operatorname{ctg}^4 x = a^2.$$

Pošto je  $\operatorname{tg}^4 x + \operatorname{ctg}^4 x = b$  i  $\operatorname{tg} x \cdot \operatorname{ctg} x = 1$ , to je  $b + 2 = a^2$ , odnosno  $a^2 - b = 2$ .

**1380.** Imamo

$$(\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \Rightarrow 1 - \frac{1}{4} = 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \Rightarrow \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{3}{8}.$$

Zatim

$$\begin{aligned} (\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha)^2 &= 1 \\ \Rightarrow \sin^4 \alpha + \cos^4 \alpha &= 1 - 2(\sin \alpha \cos \alpha)^2 = 1 - 2 \cdot \frac{9}{64} = 1 - \frac{9}{32} = \frac{23}{32}. \end{aligned}$$

**1381.** a) Iz date jednakosti imamo  $\cos \alpha = \frac{3 - 2 \sin \alpha}{3}$ . Zatim

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \left(\frac{3 - 2 \sin \alpha}{3}\right)^2 = 1,$$

odakle sledi da je

$$\sin \alpha = 0 \vee \sin \alpha = \frac{12}{13}, \quad \text{a} \quad \cos \alpha = 1 \vee \cos \alpha = \frac{5}{13}.$$

$$\text{b) } \sin \alpha = \frac{3}{5}, \cos \alpha = \frac{4}{5}; \quad \text{c) } \sin \alpha = \cos \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

**1382.** Imamo da je  $3 \sin x = 2(1 - \sin^2 x)$ , ili  $2 \sin^2 x + 3 \sin x - 2 = 0$ , odakle sledi da je  $\sin x = -2$  (nemoguće),  $\sin x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{6}$ .

**1383.** Dati razlomak se transformiše u oblik  $\frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} \cdot \frac{1 + \cos x}{1 + \sin x}$ . Pošto su oba činioca proizvoda pozitivna to je i njihov proizvod pozitivan.

**1384.** Iz prve dve date jednakosti dobijamo

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & x^2 \cos^2 \alpha + 2xy \cos \alpha \sin \beta + y^2 \sin^2 \beta = a^2. \\ (2) \quad & x^2 \sin^2 \beta - 2xy \cos \alpha \sin \beta + y^2 \cos^2 \alpha = x^2 \sin^2 \beta = b^2. \end{aligned}$$

Iz (1) i (2) imamo

$$(3) \quad (x^2 + y^2) \cdot (\cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta) = a^2 + b^2.$$

Iz (3) i treće date jednakosti proizilazi

$$(x^2 + y^2) \cdot (\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \beta) = a^2 + b^2 + 2ab,$$

odakle sledi  $2(x^2 + y^2) = (a + b)^2$ , što je trebalo dokazati.

**1385.** Kako je

$$\begin{aligned} \cos^4 x + \sin^4 x &= (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) - 2 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x = 1 - 2 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x, \\ \sin^6 x + \cos^6 x &= (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x)^3 - 3 \cos^2 x \sin^2 x (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) \\ &= 1 - 3 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x. \end{aligned}$$

Odavde izlazi

$$y = 3(1 - 2 \cos^2 x \sin^2 x) - 2(1 - 3 \cos^2 x \sin^2 x) = 3 - 2 = 1,$$

tj.  $y = \text{const} = 1$ .

**1386.**  $A = 2$  (uglovi  $18^\circ$  i  $72^\circ$ ;  $36^\circ$  i  $54^\circ$  su komplementni).

$$\textbf{1387. } x^2 = \frac{a^2}{\cos \alpha} + 2ab \frac{\text{tg } \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + b^2 \text{tg}^2 \alpha = a^2(1 + \text{tg}^2 \alpha) + 2ab \frac{\text{tg } \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + b^2 \text{tg}^2 \alpha \text{ i}$$

$$y^2 = a^2 \text{tg}^2 \alpha + 2ab \frac{\text{tg } \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{b^2}{\cos^2 \alpha} = a \text{tg}^2 \alpha + \frac{2ab \text{tg } \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + b^2(1 + \text{tg}^2 \alpha),$$

odakle

$$x^2 - y^2 = a^2(1 + \text{tg}^2 \alpha) + b \text{tg}^2 \alpha - a^2 \text{tg}^2 \alpha - b^2(1 + \text{tg}^2 \alpha),$$

tj.  $x^2 - y^2 = a^2 - b^2$ .

**1388.** Primenom jednakosti  $\frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} = 1 + \text{tg}^2 \alpha$  imamo

$$x^2 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} = (1 + \text{tg}^2 \alpha) \cdot (1 + \text{tg}^2 \alpha).$$

$$y^2 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \beta} \cdot \text{tg}^2 \alpha = (1 + \text{tg}^2 \beta) \cdot \text{tg}^2 \alpha,$$

odakle proizilazi

$$A = 1 + \text{tg}^2 \alpha + \text{tg}^2 \beta + \text{tg}^2 \alpha \cdot \text{tg}^2 \beta - (\text{tg}^2 \alpha + \text{tg}^2 \beta \cdot \text{tg}^2 \alpha) - \text{tg}^2 \beta = 1.$$

**1389.**  $A = 1$ .

**1390.** Kvadriranjem datih jednakosti imamo

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 &= A^2 \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta + B^2 \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta + C^2 \sin^2 \beta \\ -2AB \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \cos^2 \beta &+ 2AC \sin \beta \cos \alpha \cos \beta - 2BC \sin \alpha \sin \beta \cos \beta \\ b^2 &= A^2 \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta + B^2 \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta + C^2 \cos^2 \beta \\ -2AB \sin \alpha \sin^2 \beta \cos \alpha &- 2AC \sin \beta \cos \beta \cos \alpha + 2BC \sin \alpha \sin \beta \cos \beta, \\ c^2 &= A^2 \sin^2 \alpha + 2AB \sin \alpha \cos \alpha + B^2 \cos^2 \alpha. \end{aligned}$$

Odavde imamo (sabiranjem)

$$\begin{aligned} a^2 + b^2 + c^2 &= A^2(\cos^2 \alpha(\sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \beta) + \sin^2 \alpha) \\ &+ B^2(\sin^2 \alpha(\sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \beta) + \cos^2 \alpha) + C^2(\sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \beta) \\ &- 2AB \sin \alpha \cos \alpha(\sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \beta - 1). \end{aligned}$$

Koeficijenti uz  $A^2$ ,  $B^2$ ,  $C^2$  su očigledno jednaki jedinici a uz  $2AB$  jednaki nuli, pa je  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = A^2 + B^2 + C^2$ .

**1391.** Pretpostavka se može napisati u obliku

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sin^4 x}{a} + \frac{\cos^4 x}{b} - \frac{1}{a+b} = 0, \quad \text{ili} \quad \frac{(1 - \cos^2 x)^2}{a} + \frac{\cos^4 x}{b} - \frac{1}{a+b} = 0 \\ \Rightarrow (a+b) \cos^4 x - 2b \cos^2 x + \frac{b^2}{a+b} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Odavde sledi  $\cos^2 x = \frac{b}{a+b}$ , a  $\sin^2 x = \frac{a}{a+b}$ , pa je  $\cos^8 x = \frac{b^4}{(a+b)^4}$ , a  $\sin^8 x = \frac{a^4}{(a+b)^4}$ .

Dakle,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sin^8 x}{a^3} + \frac{\cos^8 x}{b^3} &= \frac{a^4}{a^3(a+b)^4} + \frac{b^4}{b^3(a+b)^4} \\ &= \frac{a}{(a+b)^4} + \frac{b}{(a+b)^4} = \frac{a+b}{(a+b)^4} = \frac{1}{(a+b)^3}, \end{aligned}$$

što je i trebalo dokazati.

**1392.** Posle očiglednih transformacija, leva strana formule se transformiše u oblik

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{|\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha|}{\sin^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \alpha} + \frac{2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha} &= \frac{1}{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha} + \frac{2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha} \\ &= \frac{(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)^2}{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha} = \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha, \end{aligned}$$

za  $\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha > 0$ , tj.  $2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} < \alpha < \frac{5\pi}{4} + 2\pi$ .

**1393.** Pošto je  $0 < \alpha < \pi \Rightarrow -1 < \cos \alpha < 1$ , to je

$$(1) \quad \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} < 1 \Rightarrow |b - c| < a, \quad (2) \quad \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} < 1 \Rightarrow b + c > a.$$

Iz (1) i (2) je  $|b - c| < a < b + c$ .

**1394.** Pošto je  $\alpha$  oštar ugao to:

$$|\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha| = \sqrt{(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)^2} = \sqrt{1 + 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha} > 1.$$

Dakle  $\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha > 1$ .

**1395.**  $0^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 45^\circ$ ,  $315^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 360^\circ$ .

**1396.**  $0^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 60^\circ$ ,  $90^\circ < \alpha \leq 240^\circ$ ,  $270^\circ < \alpha \leq 360^\circ$ .

**1397.**  $0^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 225^\circ$  i  $315^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 360^\circ$ .

**1398.**  $30^\circ < \alpha < 180^\circ$ ,  $210^\circ \leq \alpha \leq 360^\circ$ .

**1399.**  $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3\pi}{4} \leq x \leq \pi$ ,  $\pi \leq x \leq \frac{5\pi}{2}$ ,  $\frac{7\pi}{4} \leq x \leq 2\pi$ .

**1400.**  $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$ . **1401.**  $\frac{\pi}{6} \leq x \leq \frac{5\pi}{6}$ .

**1402.**  $0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$ ;  $\frac{3\pi}{4} < x < \frac{5\pi}{4}$  i  $\frac{7\pi}{4} \leq x \leq 2\pi$ . **1413.**  $-1$ .

#### 4.2. Svođenje trigonometrijskih funkcija ma kog ugla na trigonometrijske funkcije oštrog ugla

**1414.** a)  $\sin \frac{4\pi}{3} = -\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\cos \frac{4\pi}{3} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ,  $\operatorname{tg} \frac{4\pi}{3} = \sqrt{3}$ ,  $\operatorname{ctg} \frac{4\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ ;

b)  $\sin \frac{7\pi}{4} = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ,  $\cos \frac{7\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ,  $\operatorname{tg} \frac{7\pi}{4} = -1$ ,  $\operatorname{ctg} \frac{7\pi}{4} = -1$ ;

c)  $\sin \frac{20\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ,  $\cos \frac{20\pi}{3} = -\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\operatorname{tg} \frac{20\pi}{3} = -\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\operatorname{ctg} \frac{20\pi}{3} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ .

**1415.** 1. **1416.** 1. **1417.**  $-\operatorname{ctg}^4 \alpha$ . **1418.** 1.

**1419.**  $\sin^2 \alpha \cdot \cos^2 \alpha$ .

**1423.** Imamo

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sin^2 2\alpha + \operatorname{tg}^2 2\alpha + 1}{\cos^2 2\alpha + \operatorname{ctg}^2 2\alpha + 1} &= \frac{\sin^2 2\alpha + \frac{\sin^2 2\alpha}{\cos^2 2\alpha} + 1}{\cos^2 2\alpha + \frac{\cos^2 2\alpha}{\sin^2 2\alpha} + 1} \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 2\alpha(\sin^2 2\alpha \cos^2 2\alpha + \sin^2 2\alpha + \cos^2 2\alpha)}{\cos^2 2\alpha(\sin^2 2\alpha \cos^2 2\alpha + \cos^2 2\alpha + \sin^2 2\alpha)} = \operatorname{tg}^2 2\alpha. \end{aligned}$$

**1424.** Leva strana datog identiteta identički je jednaka izrazu

$$\frac{\cos^2 \alpha + 2 \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^3 \alpha} + \frac{\cos^2 \alpha + 4 \sin \alpha + \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos \alpha (4 \sin \alpha + 1)} = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha + 2 \sin^2 \alpha}{\cos^3 \alpha} + \frac{1}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2 \alpha + 2 \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha}{\cos^3 \alpha} = \frac{2}{\cos^3 \alpha} = 2 \sec^3 \alpha.$$

**1427.** a)  $\alpha \neq \frac{k\pi}{2}$ ;  $\alpha \neq -\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi$  ( $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ ); b) 0.

**1428.**  $\frac{1}{8}$ . **1429.**  $-\sqrt{3}$ . **1430.** 1. **1431.**  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ .

**1432.**  $\sqrt{2}$ . **1433.**  $\frac{1}{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha}$ . **1434.**  $\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha$ .

**1435.** Iz pretpostavke imamo  $\alpha = k\pi - \beta - \gamma - \delta$ , pa se leva strana može transformisati u oblik

$$\sin(\alpha + \gamma) \sin(\alpha + \delta) = \sin(k\pi - \beta - \gamma - \delta + \gamma) \sin(k\pi - \beta - \gamma - \delta + \delta)$$

$$= \sin(\beta + \delta) \sin(\beta + \gamma).$$

**1436.** Analogno prethodnom zadatku. **1437.** 3.

**1438.** -2. **1439.** -3. **1440.**  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ . **1441.** -1.

### 4.3. Adicione formule

#### 4.3.1. Trigonometrijske funkcije zbira i razlike uglova

**1442.** Uputstvo:  $75^\circ = 45^\circ + 30^\circ$ ,  $105^\circ = 60^\circ + 45^\circ$ ,  $15^\circ = 45^\circ - 30^\circ$ .

a)  $\sin 75^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3}+1)}{4}$ ,  $\cos 75^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3}-1)}{4}$ ,  $\operatorname{tg} 75^\circ = 2 + \sqrt{3}$ .

b)  $\sin 105^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3}+1)}{4}$ ,  $\cos 105^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}(1-\sqrt{3})}{4}$ ,  $\operatorname{tg} 105^\circ = \sqrt{3} - 2$ .

c)  $\sin 15^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3}-1)}{4}$ ,  $\cos 15^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3}+1)}{4}$ ,  $\operatorname{tg} 15^\circ = 2 - \sqrt{3}$ .

**1443.**  $\sin(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{33}{65}$ . **1444.**  $\sin(\alpha - \beta) = -\frac{117}{125}$ .

**1445.**  $\cos(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{416}{425}$ . **1446.**  $-\frac{56}{125}$ . **1447.**  $\frac{4\sqrt{3}-3}{10}$ .

**1448.**  $-\frac{1}{7}$ . **1449.**  $\frac{3}{5}$ . **1450.**  $-\frac{16}{65}$ .

**1451.** Primenom obrasca  $\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$ , dati izraz postaje

$$\cos\left(\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right) - \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right)\right) = \cos 2\alpha.$$

**1452.** Analogno prethodnom zadatku dati izraz postaje

$$\cos\left(\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right) + \left(\frac{\pi}{12} - \alpha\right)\right) = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{12}\right) = \cos \frac{4\pi}{12} = \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

**1453.**  $\sin x$ .

**1454.** Pošto je  $\beta = \frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha$ , onda je

$$(1 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha) \left(1 + \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha\right)\right) = (1 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha) \left(1 + \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha}\right) = (1 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha)$$

**1456.**  $\cos 2\alpha$ . **1458.**  $\frac{1}{7}$ . **1459.**  $\alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

**1461.** Zamenom datih vrednosti za  $\operatorname{ctg} \alpha$  i  $\operatorname{ctg} \beta$  u obrazac

$$\operatorname{ctg}(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\operatorname{ctg} \alpha \operatorname{ctg} \beta - 1}{\operatorname{ctg} \alpha + \operatorname{ctg} \beta}$$

dobija se da je

$$\operatorname{ctg}(\alpha + \beta) = -1 \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \frac{3\pi}{4}.$$

**1462.** Date vrednosti zameniti u obrazac  $\operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg} \beta}{1 - \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta}$ .

#### 4.3.2. Trigonometrijske funkcije dvostrukih uglova

**1463.**  $\sin \frac{2\pi}{3} = 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ ,  $\cos \frac{2\pi}{3} = -\frac{1}{2}$ ,

$\operatorname{tg} \frac{2\pi}{3} = -\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\operatorname{ctg} \frac{2\pi}{3} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ .

**1464.** Ako se primene formule tangensa zbira i razlike dva ugla imamo

$$\operatorname{tg}(45^\circ + \alpha) - \operatorname{tg}(45^\circ - \alpha) = \frac{1 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 - \operatorname{tg} \alpha} - \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha} = \frac{4 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha} = 2 \operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = 6.$$

$$1465. \text{ a) } \sin 2\alpha = \frac{24}{25}, \cos 2\alpha = \frac{7}{25}, \operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = \frac{24}{7};$$

$$\text{b) } \sin 2\alpha = -\frac{120}{69}, \cos 2\alpha = -\frac{119}{169}, \operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = \frac{120}{119};$$

$$\text{c) } \sin 2\alpha = -\frac{24}{25}, \cos 2\alpha = \frac{7}{25}, \operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = -\frac{24}{7}.$$

$$1466. \text{ a) } \sin x = \sin\left(2 \cdot \frac{x}{2}\right) = 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}; \quad \text{b) } \cos x = \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2};$$

$$\text{c) } \sin 3x = 2 \sin \frac{3x}{2} \cos \frac{3x}{2}; \quad \text{d) } \sin(x+y) = 2 \sin \frac{x+y}{2} \cos \frac{x+y}{2}.$$

$$1467. \sin \alpha = \frac{4}{5}, \cos \alpha = -\frac{3}{5}.$$

$$1468. \sin 2\alpha = \frac{1}{2}, \cos 2\alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}.$$

$$1469. \text{ a) } \frac{1}{\cos \frac{x}{2}}; \quad \text{b) } \frac{1}{2 \cos 55^\circ}; \quad \text{c) } \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\pi}{12}}; \quad \text{d) } \frac{1}{\cos 5\alpha}.$$

$$1479. \text{ a) } \sin 3x = 3 \sin x - 4 \sin^3 x; \quad \text{b) } \cos 3x = 4 \cos^3 x - 3 \cos x.$$

$$1480. \text{ a) } \sin 4x = 4 \sin x \cos x (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x);$$

$$\text{b) } \cos 4x = \sin^4 x + \cos^4 x - 6 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x.$$

$$\text{c) } \cos 4x = 8 \cos^4 x - 8 \cos^2 x + 1.$$

### 4.3.3. Trigonometrijske funkcije poluuglova

1481. Primenom vrednosti trigonometrijskih funkcija poluuglova imamo:

$$\text{a) } \sin \frac{\pi}{8} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{4}}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}, \quad \cos \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}},$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{8} = \sqrt{2} - 1;$$

$$\text{b) } \sin \frac{\pi}{12} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \frac{\pi}{6}}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{3}}, \quad \cos \frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}},$$

$$\operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{12} = 2 - \sqrt{3};$$

$$\text{c) } \sin \frac{\pi}{16} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}, \quad \cos \frac{\pi}{16} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}.$$

$$\text{d) } \sin \frac{\pi}{24} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}}, \quad \cos \frac{\pi}{24} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{3}}}.$$

$$1482. \text{ a) } \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{4}{5}; \quad \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{3}{5}; \quad \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{4}{3};$$

$$\text{b) } \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{3\sqrt{34}}{34}, \quad \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{-5\sqrt{34}}{34}, \quad \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = -\frac{3}{5};$$

$$\text{c) } \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}; \quad \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}; \quad \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$1484. \text{ a) } 1; \quad \text{b) } 1; \quad \text{c) } 2. \quad 1485. \text{ a) } \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\alpha}{2}; \quad \text{b) } \operatorname{ctg} \alpha.$$

$$1486. \text{ a) } 2 \sin^2 20^\circ; \quad \text{b) } \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}; \quad \text{c) } \operatorname{tg}^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\alpha}{2} \right);$$

$$1487. \text{ a) } \sin 2\alpha; \quad \text{b) } \sin 2\alpha; \quad \text{c) } 1.$$

$$1494. \text{ a) } \text{Kako je } \sin \alpha = \frac{\sin \alpha}{1} = \frac{2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}, \text{ posle skraćivanja sa } \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \text{ dobija se dati identitet;}$$

$$\text{b) } \text{slično pod a) } \cos \alpha = \frac{\cos \alpha}{1} = \frac{\cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}, \text{ itd.}$$

$$1495. \text{ Primeniti formule } \sin \alpha = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} \quad \text{i} \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}.$$

$$1496. \frac{1}{7}.$$

$$1497. 1^\circ \text{ Ako je } \operatorname{tg} 2\alpha > 0, 0 < 2\alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ onda je}$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a^2}}, \quad \sin \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{1+a^2}-1}{2\sqrt{1+a^2}}}, \quad \cos \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{1+a^2}+1}{2\sqrt{1+a^2}}}.$$

$$2^\circ \text{ Ako je } \pi < 2\alpha < \frac{3\pi}{2}, \cos 2\alpha < 0, \text{ tada je}$$

$$\cos 2\alpha = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a^2}}, \quad \sin \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{1+a^2}+1}{2\sqrt{1+a^2}}}, \quad \cos \alpha = \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{1+a^2}-1}{2\sqrt{1+a^2}}}.$$

$$1499. \text{ a) } 4; \quad \text{b) } 0,5; \quad \text{c) } \frac{\sqrt{10}-\sqrt{2}}{4}; \quad \text{d) } 2\sqrt{3}.$$

#### 4.3.4. Transformacija zbira i razlike trigonometrijskih funkcija u proizvod i obrnuto

**1500.** Transformisati date zbrove i razlike u proizvod

a)  $\frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$ ; b)  $-\sqrt{2-\sqrt{3}}$ ; c)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ; d)  $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ ; e)  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}$ .

**1501.** a) Transformisati dati proizvod u zbir, tj.:

$$\begin{aligned}\sin 15^\circ \cdot \cos 75^\circ &= \frac{1}{2}(\sin(15^\circ + 75^\circ) + \sin(15^\circ - 75^\circ)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\sin 90^\circ + \sin(-60^\circ)) = \frac{1}{2}\left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{4};\end{aligned}$$

b) 0,25.

**1503.** a) 1; b)  $\sqrt{3} \cdot \cos 10^\circ$ ; c)  $\sin 8\alpha \sin 2\alpha$ .

**1504.**  $2 \sin \alpha \cos 4\alpha$ .  $\cos 10^\circ$ . **1506.**  $4 \sin 27^\circ \cos 5^\circ \cos 2^\circ$ .

**1507.**  $4 \sin 31^\circ \cos 5^\circ \cos 1^\circ$ . **1508.** a)  $2\sqrt{3}$ ; b)  $-\sqrt{2}$ ; c)  $\sqrt{2}$ .

**1509.** a)  $1 - \sin \alpha = \sin 90^\circ - \sin \alpha = 2 \sin \frac{45^\circ - \alpha}{2} \cos \frac{45^\circ + \alpha}{2}$ ;

b)  $-4 \sin \frac{45^\circ + \alpha}{2} \sin \frac{45^\circ - \alpha}{2}$ ; c)  $-4 \sin(60^\circ + \alpha) \sin(60^\circ - \alpha)$ ;

d)  $4 \sin(60^\circ + \alpha) \sin(60^\circ - \alpha)$ .

**1511.** a)  $\cos(\alpha - 45^\circ)$ ; b)  $\sin(45^\circ - \alpha)$ . **1513.**  $\alpha + \beta = 2k\pi$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

#### 4.3.5. Kombinovani zadaci iz adicijih formula

**1514.** Dokazati da je  $\operatorname{tg}(\alpha + 2\beta) = 1$ , odakle sledi tvrđenje.

**1515.** Dati izraz se transformiše u oblik

$$\begin{aligned}4 \cos \alpha \cos \varphi (\cos \alpha \cos \varphi + \sin \alpha \sin \varphi) - 2(\cos \alpha \cos \varphi + \sin \alpha \sin \varphi)^2 - \cos 2\varphi \\ = 4 \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \varphi + 4 \sin \alpha \sin \varphi \cos \alpha \cos \varphi - 2 \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \varphi \\ - 4 \sin \alpha \sin \varphi \cos \alpha \cos \varphi - 2 \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \varphi - \cos^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \varphi \\ = \sin^2 \varphi - 2 \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \varphi - \cos^2 \varphi + 2 \cos^2 \varphi \cos^2 \alpha \\ = \sin^2 \varphi (1 - 2 \sin^2 \alpha) + \cos^2 \varphi (2 \cos^2 \alpha - 1) \\ = \sin^2 \varphi (\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha) + \cos^2 \varphi (\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha) \\ = \cos 2\alpha (\sin^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \varphi) = \cos 2\alpha.\end{aligned}$$

**1516.**  $\cos^2 \alpha$ . **1517.**  $\sin^2 \alpha$ .

**1518.** Dati izraz je identički jednak 1, tj. ne zavisi od  $x$  i  $y$ .

**1519.** Posle primene adicijih formula dati izraz postaje

$$\begin{aligned}2 \sin^2 a \cos^2 x + 2 \cos^2 a \sin^2 x + 2 \sin^2 a \cos^2 x \cos 2a - 2 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x \cos 2x \\ = 2 \sin^2 a \cos^2 x (1 + \cos 2a) + 2 \cos^2 a \sin^2 x (1 - \cos 2a) \\ + 4 \sin^2 a \cos^2 x \cos^2 a + 4 \cos^2 a \sin^2 x \sin^2 a \\ = 4 \sin^2 a \cos^2 a (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) = (2 \sin a \cos a)^2 = \sin^2 2a.\end{aligned}$$

**1520.**  $\cos 3x = \cos(2x + x) = \cos 2x \cos x - \sin 2x \sin x = (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) \cos x - 2 \sin^2 x \cos x = 4 \cos^3 x - 3 \cos x$ .

**1521.**  $\sin 3x = 3 \sin x - 4 \sin^3 x$ . Leva strana datog identiteta svodi se na  $\sin 3x$ .

**1522.**  $\sin 5x = \sin(3x + 2x) = \sin 3x \cos 2x + \cos 3x \sin 2x$ .

Kako je  $\sin 3x = 3 \sin x - 4 \sin^3 x$  i  $\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$ , posle očiglednih transformacija dobija se da je

$$\sin 5x = 16 \sin^5 x - 20 \sin^3 x + 5 \sin x.$$

**1523.**  $\cos 5x = 16 \cos^5 x - 20 \cos^3 x + 5 \cos x$ .

**1524.**  $\operatorname{tg} 3x = \frac{3 \operatorname{tg} x - \operatorname{tg}^3 x}{1 - 3 \operatorname{tg}^2 x}$ .

**1525.** Izraz  $S$ , s obzirom na prethodni zadatak postaje

$$S = 3 \frac{3 \operatorname{tg} x - \operatorname{tg}^3 x}{1 - 3 \operatorname{tg}^2 x} = \operatorname{tg} 3x.$$

**1526.**  $\operatorname{tg} x \cdot \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - x\right) \cdot \operatorname{tg} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} + x\right) = \operatorname{tg} x \frac{\sqrt{3} - \operatorname{tg} x}{1 + \sqrt{3} \operatorname{tg} x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3} + \operatorname{tg} x}{1 - \sqrt{3} \operatorname{tg} x}$   
 $= \frac{\operatorname{tg} x (3 - \operatorname{tg}^2 x)}{1 - 3 \operatorname{tg}^2 x} = \operatorname{tg} 3x$ , na osnovu prethodnog zadatka.

**1527.** Leva strana se može transformisati u oblik

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1 + \sin 2\alpha}{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha} &= \frac{\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha + 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha} \\ \frac{(\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha)^2}{\sin \alpha + \cos \alpha} &= \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha = \sqrt{2} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \alpha + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \alpha \right) \\ &= \sqrt{2} \left( \cos \alpha \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + \sin \alpha \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \sqrt{2} \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha \right).\end{aligned}$$

$$1528. 0,96. \quad 1529. 1 - p^2. \quad 1530. -\frac{22}{9}. \quad 1531. 2.$$

$$1532. -\frac{50}{7}. \quad 1533. a) -\frac{3}{5}; \quad b) \frac{4}{5}.$$

1534. Iz date jednačine izlazi da je  $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$  ili  $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = 3$ . Vrednost  $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$  je za  $\alpha \in \left(\pi, \frac{5\pi}{4}\right)$ , a vrednost  $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = 3$  je za  $\alpha \in \left(\frac{5\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$ , pa je tražena vrednost za  $\sin 2\alpha$ : a)  $\frac{4}{5}$ ; b)  $\frac{3}{5}$ .

1535. Dati izraz transformisati u oblik  $\frac{2 \operatorname{tg} 2\alpha - 3}{4 \operatorname{tg} 2\alpha + 5}$ ; kako je  $\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = -\frac{3}{4}$ , vrednost datog izraza je  $-\frac{9}{4}$ .

1536. Data jednakost se može transformisati na ovaj način:

$$\frac{\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta}{\sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta} = \frac{p}{q},$$

a posle skraćivanja razlomka na levoj strani, sa  $\sin \alpha \sin \beta$ , imamo

$$\frac{\operatorname{ctg} \beta + \operatorname{ctg} \alpha}{\operatorname{ctg} \beta - \operatorname{ctg} \alpha} = \frac{p}{q} \Rightarrow \operatorname{ctg} \beta = \frac{p+q}{p-q} \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \alpha.$$

$$1537. \operatorname{tg} \beta = \frac{q-p}{q+p} \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \alpha.$$

$$1538. \sin 2\alpha = \frac{2pq}{p^2 + q^2}; \quad \cos 2\alpha = \frac{q^2 - p^2}{q^2 + p^2}; \quad \operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = \frac{2pq}{q^2 - p^2}.$$

1539. Dati izraz se transformiše na sledeći način:

$$\frac{1 - 2 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 + \sin \alpha} = \frac{\cos \alpha}{1 + \sin \alpha} = \frac{\frac{1 - m^2}{1 + m^2}}{1 + \frac{2m}{1 + m^2}} = \frac{1 - m^2}{(1 + m)^2} = \frac{1 - m}{1 + m}.$$

1540. Posle jednostavnih transformacija dati izraz se svodi na  $\sin \alpha \cos \alpha$ . Kvadriranjem pretpostavke dobija se

$$1 + 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = m^2 \Rightarrow \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{m^2 - 1}{2}.$$

Prema tome,

$$\frac{1 + \cos 2\alpha}{\operatorname{ctg} \frac{\alpha}{2} - \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{m^2 - 1}{2}.$$

1541. Iz sistema:

$$\sin x + \cos x = \frac{1}{5} \wedge \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1 \Rightarrow \cos x = \frac{4}{5} \text{ ili } \cos x = -\frac{3}{5}.$$

Zamenom ovih vrednosti u obrazac  $\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos x}{1 + \cos x}}$  dobija se da je  $\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} = \pm 2$  ili  $\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} = \pm \frac{1}{3}$ .

1542. Primenom obrasca za tangens dvostrukog ugla imamo:

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg} 2x + \operatorname{tg} 2y &= \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} x}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 x} + \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} y}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 y} \\ &= \frac{2(\operatorname{tg} x + \operatorname{tg} y)(1 - \operatorname{tg} x \operatorname{tg} y)}{1 - ((\operatorname{tg} x + \operatorname{tg} y)^2 - 2 \operatorname{tg} x \operatorname{tg} y) + \operatorname{tg}^2 x \cdot \operatorname{tg}^2 y} \\ &= \frac{2a(1 - b)}{1 - (a^2 - 2b) + b^2} = \frac{2a(1 - b)}{(1 + b)^2 - a^2}. \end{aligned}$$

1543. Date jednakosti mogu se napisati u obliku

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad & \sin \varphi(b \cos \alpha - a \cos \beta) = \cos \varphi(b \sin \alpha - a \sin \beta), \\ (2) \quad & \sin \varphi(d \sin \alpha - c \sin \beta) = \cos \varphi(c \cos \beta - d \cos \alpha). \end{aligned}$$

Deljenjem (1) i (2) i svoenjem dobijene jednakosti na najmanji zajednički sadržalac imamo

$$(b \cos \alpha - a \cos \beta)(c \cos \beta - d \cos \alpha) = (b \sin \alpha - a \sin \beta)(d \sin \alpha - c \sin \beta),$$

odakle sledi

$$\begin{aligned} bc \cos \alpha \cos \beta - ac \cos^2 \beta - bd \cos^2 \alpha + ad \cos \alpha \cos \beta \\ = bd \sin^2 \alpha - ad \sin \alpha \sin \beta - bc \sin \alpha \sin \beta + ac \sin^2 \beta, \end{aligned}$$

ili

$$\begin{aligned} (bc + ad) \cos \alpha \cos \beta + (bc + ad) \sin \alpha \sin \beta &= bd + ac, \\ (bc + ad)(\cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta) &= bd + ac, \\ (bc + ad) \cos(\alpha - \beta) &= ac + bd; \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{dakle } \cos(\alpha - \beta) = \frac{ac + bd}{bc + ad}.$$

1544. Kako je

$$p = -(\operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg} \beta) = -\frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta} \quad \text{ i } \quad q = \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta,$$



dati izraz postaje

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2(\alpha + \beta) - \frac{\sin^2(\alpha + \beta) \cos(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta} + \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta \cos^2(\alpha + \beta) \\ = \sin^2(\alpha + \beta) \left( 1 - \frac{\cos(\alpha + \beta)}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta} \right) + \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta \cos^2(\alpha + \beta) \\ = \frac{\sin^2(\alpha + \beta)(\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta)}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta} \\ + \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta \cos^2(\alpha + \beta) \\ = \sin^2(\alpha + \beta) \cdot \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta + \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta \cos^2(\alpha + \beta) \\ = \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta (\sin^2(\alpha + \beta) + \cos^2(\alpha + \beta)) = \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta = q. \end{aligned}$$

Dakle, dati izraz ima vrednost  $q$ .

**1545.** Kako je

$$\sin(a + b) = \sin a \cos b + \cos a \sin b$$

i kako je  $|\cos a| \leq 1$  i  $|\cos b| \leq 1$ , dobija se

$$|\sin(a + b)| \leq |\sin a \cos b + \cos a \sin b| \leq |\sin a| + |\sin b|.$$

**1546.** Napišimo datu jednakost u obliku

$$\begin{aligned} \cos x &= a\sqrt{(\cos x - \sin x)^2} + b\sqrt{(\cos x + \sin x)^2} \\ &= a|\cos x - \sin x| + b|\cos x + \sin x|. \end{aligned}$$

Kako za  $\frac{5\pi}{4} < x < \frac{7\pi}{4}$  važe nejednakosti  $\cos x - \sin x > 0$  i  $\cos x + \sin x < 0$ , dobijamo

$$\cos x = a(\cos x - \sin x) - b(\cos x + \sin x) = (a - b) \cdot \cos x - (a + b) \cdot \sin x,$$

odakle je  $a - b = 1 \wedge a + b = 0 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}, b = -\frac{1}{2}$ .

**1547.** S obzirom da je

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(x + y) \cdot \sin(x - y) &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \cos(x + y) - \cos(x - y) \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left( \cos((x + y) + (x - y)) \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\cos 2y - \cos 2x) = (1 - 2\sin^2 y - 1 + 2\sin^2 x) \\ &= \sin^2 x - \sin^2 y = (\sin x + \sin y) \cdot (\sin x - \sin y), \end{aligned}$$

data jednakost je identitet.

**1548.** Leva strana može se napisati u obliku

$$\begin{aligned} \left( \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{8} + \alpha\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{8} - \alpha\right) \right) \cdot \left( \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{8} + \alpha\right) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{8} - \alpha\right) \right) \\ = 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{8} \cdot \cos \frac{\pi}{8} \cdot 2 \sin \alpha \cdot \cos \alpha = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \sin 2\alpha = \frac{\sin 2\alpha}{\sqrt{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

Dakle, data jednakost je identitet.

**1549.** Leva strana identiteta može se identički transformisati postupno na ovaj način:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\cos^3 x}{\cos x} - \frac{\cos 6x}{\cos 2x} &= \frac{\cos x \cos 2x - \sin x \sin 2x}{\cos x} - \frac{\cos 2x \cos 4x - \sin 2x \sin 4x}{\cos 2x} \\ &= \cos 2x - \cos 4x + \frac{\sin 2x \sin 4x}{\cos 2x} - \frac{\sin x \sin 2x}{\cos x} \\ &= \cos 2x - \cos 4x + 2 \sin^2 2x - 2 \sin^2 x \\ &= \cos 2x - \cos 4x + 1 - \cos 4x - (1 - \cos 2x) \\ &= 2(\cos 2x - \cos 4x), \end{aligned}$$

čime je dokaz završen.

**1550.** Leva strana identiteta postaje

$$\begin{aligned} 2 + 2 \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta + 2 \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta &= 2(1 + \cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta + 2 \sin \alpha \cdot \sin \beta) \\ &= 2(1 + \cos(\alpha - \beta)) = 2 \cdot 2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} = 4 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

**1552.** Leva strana identiteta se nizom identičnih transformacija svodi na desnu:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \alpha + \sin \beta + \sin \gamma - \sin(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \\ = (\sin \alpha + \sin \beta) + (\sin \gamma - \sin(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)) \\ = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} + 2 \cos \frac{\gamma + \alpha + \beta + \gamma}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\gamma - \alpha - \beta - \gamma}{2} \\ = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cdot \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} - 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta + 2\gamma}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \\ = 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cdot \left( \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} - \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta + 2\gamma}{2} \right) \\ = 4 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\alpha + \gamma}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\beta + \gamma}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

**1553.** Analogno prethodnom zadatku.

**1554.** Leva strana identiteta nizom identičnih transformacija svodi se na desnu:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos \alpha} + \frac{\sin \beta}{\cos \beta} + \frac{\sin \gamma}{\cos \gamma} - \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)}{\cos \alpha \cdot \cos \beta \cdot \cos \gamma} \\ &= \frac{\sin \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma + \sin \beta \cos \alpha \cos \gamma + \sin \gamma \cos \alpha \cos \beta}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma} \\ & \quad - \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta) \cos \gamma + \cos(\alpha + \beta) \sin \gamma}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma} \\ &= \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta) \cos \gamma + \sin \gamma \cos \alpha \cos \beta}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma} \\ & \quad - \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta) \cos \gamma + \cos(\alpha + \beta) \sin \gamma}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma} \\ &= \frac{\sin \gamma (\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta)}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma} \\ &= \frac{\sin \alpha \sin \beta \sin \gamma}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma} = \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta \operatorname{tg} \gamma. \end{aligned}$$

**1555.** Leva strana identičkim transformacijama svodi se na desnu na sledeći način:

$$\sin \alpha \cos \alpha (\cos^2 \alpha - \sin^2 \alpha) = \frac{\sin 2\alpha \cos 2\alpha}{2} = \frac{\sin 4\alpha}{4}.$$

**1556.** Leva strana postaje:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta + 2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta (\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta) \\ &= \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta + 2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta \cos \alpha \cos \beta - 2 \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta \\ &= \sin^2 \alpha (1 - \sin^2 \beta) + \sin^2 \beta (1 - \sin^2 \alpha) + 2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta \cos \alpha \cos \beta \\ &= (\sin \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \beta \cos \alpha)^2 = \sin^2(\alpha + \beta), \end{aligned}$$

čime je dokaz završen.

**1557.** Leva strana može se napisati u obliku

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(1 + \cos 2\alpha) + (\cos 3\alpha + \cos \alpha)}{1 + \cos 2\alpha + \cos \alpha - 1} &= \frac{2 \cos^2 \alpha + 2 \cos 2\alpha \cos \alpha}{\cos \alpha + \cos 2\alpha} \\ &= \frac{2 \cos \alpha (\cos \alpha + \cos 2\alpha)}{\cos \alpha + \cos 2\alpha} = 2 \cos \alpha. \end{aligned}$$

čime je dokaz završen.

**1558.** Ako se iskoristi pretpostavka, izraz A se svodi na sledeći način:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= (1 - \sin \alpha)(1 - \sin \beta)(1 - \sin \gamma) \\ &= \frac{(1 - \sin^2 \alpha)(1 - \sin^2 \beta)(1 - \sin^2 \gamma)}{(1 + \sin \alpha)(1 + \sin \beta)(1 + \sin \gamma)} = \frac{\cos^2 \alpha \cdot \cos^2 \beta \cdot \cos^2 \gamma}{\cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma} \\ &= \cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma. \end{aligned}$$

**1559.** Iz datih jednakosti sledi da je:

$$\sin 2\beta = \frac{3}{2} \sin 2\alpha, \quad 3 \sin^2 \alpha = 1 - 2 \sin^2 \beta = \cos 2\beta,$$

pa je

$$\cos(\alpha + 2\beta) = \cos \alpha \cos 2\beta - \sin \alpha \sin 2\beta = \cos \alpha,$$

$$3 \sin^2 \alpha - \frac{3}{2} \sin \alpha \sin 2\alpha = 0,$$

tj.  $\cos(\alpha + 2\beta) = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha + 2\beta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , čime je dokaz završen.

**1560.** Kako je  $\sin(2\alpha + \beta) = 5 \sin \beta$ , imamo:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \beta)}{\operatorname{tg} \alpha} &= \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta) \cos \alpha}{\cos(\alpha + \beta) \sin \alpha} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\sin(2\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha + \beta - \alpha))}{\frac{1}{2}(\sin(2\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \alpha - \beta))} \\ &= \frac{\sin(2\alpha + \beta) + \sin \beta}{\sin(2\alpha + \beta) - \sin \beta} = \frac{5 \sin \beta + \sin \beta}{5 \sin \beta - \sin \beta} = \frac{3}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

**1561.** Kako je  $\gamma = \pi - (\alpha + \beta)$ , imamo

$$\begin{aligned} & \sin \alpha + \sin \beta + \sin(\pi - (\alpha + \beta)) \\ &= \sin \alpha + \sin \beta + \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta \\ &= \sin \alpha (1 + \cos \beta) + \sin \beta (1 + \cos \alpha) \\ &= 2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot 2 \cos^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \cdot 2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \\ &= 4 \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \left( \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\beta}{2} + \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \right) \\ &= 4 \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \sin \left( \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\beta}{2} \right) = 4 \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\gamma}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

**1562.** Analogno prethodnom zadatku.

**1563.** Pošto je  $\gamma = \pi - (\alpha + \beta)$  i ako dodamo neutralni element  $(1 - 1)$  levoj strani, imamo:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 1 + \cos \alpha + \cos \beta - \cos(\alpha + \beta) - 1 \\
 &= 1 + 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} - 1 + \cos(\alpha + \beta) \\
 &= 1 + 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} - 2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \\
 &= 1 + 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \left( \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} - \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) \\
 &= 1 + 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \left( -2 \sin \frac{\frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} - \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}}{2} \sin \frac{\frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} + \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}}{2} \right) \\
 &= 1 + 4 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \left( -\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) \sin \left( -\frac{\beta}{2} \right) = 1 + 4 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

**1564.** Leva strana, s obzirom da je  $\gamma = \pi - (\alpha + \beta)$ , svodi se na desnu:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg} \beta - \operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \beta) = \operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg} \beta - \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg} \beta}{1 - \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta} \\
 &= (\operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg} \beta) \left( 1 - \frac{1}{1 - \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta} \right) = (\operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg} \beta) \left( \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta - 1}{1 - \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta} \right) \\
 &= \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg} \beta}{1 - \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta} (-\operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta) = \operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \beta) (-\operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta) \\
 &= -\operatorname{tg}(\pi - \gamma) \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta = \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta \operatorname{tg} \gamma.
 \end{aligned}$$

**1565.** Leva strana identiteta, s obzirom na  $\frac{\gamma}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \left( \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\beta}{2} \right)$ , može se transformisati na sledeći način:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta}{2} + \left( \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta}{2} \right) \operatorname{tg} \frac{\gamma}{2} = \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta}{2} + \left( \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta}{2} \right) \operatorname{ctg} \left( \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\beta}{2} \right) \\
 &= \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta}{2} + \left( \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} \left( \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\beta}{2} \right)} \\
 &= \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta}{2} + \left( \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta}{2}}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} + \operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta}{2}} = 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

**1566.** Pretpostavka  $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = \pi$  može se napisati u obliku

$$2\gamma = 2\pi - (2\alpha + 2\beta),$$

a leva strana date jednakosti se transformiše na ovaj način:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sin 2\alpha + \sin 2\beta - \sin(2\alpha + 2\beta) &= \sin 2\alpha + \sin 2\beta - \sin 2\alpha \cos 2\beta - \sin 2\alpha \cos 2\beta \\
 &= \sin 2\alpha(1 - \cos 2\beta) + \sin 2\beta(1 - \cos 2\alpha) \\
 &= 2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha \cdot 2 \sin^2 \beta + 2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta \cdot 2 \cos^2 \alpha \\
 &= 4 \sin \alpha \sin \beta (2 \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta) \\
 &= 4 \sin \alpha \sin \beta \sin(\alpha + \beta) = 4 \sin \alpha \sin \beta \sin \gamma.
 \end{aligned}$$

**1567.** Iz pretpostavke imamo  $\gamma = \pi - (\alpha + \beta)$ , pa se leva strana date jednakosti svodi na:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{\sin \alpha + \sin \beta + \sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\sin \alpha + \sin \beta - \sin(\alpha - \beta)} = \frac{\sin \alpha + \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta}{\sin \alpha + \sin \beta - \sin \alpha \cos \beta - \cos \alpha \sin \beta} \\
 &= \frac{\sin \alpha(1 + \cos \beta) + \sin \beta(1 + \cos \alpha)}{\sin \alpha(1 - \cos \beta) + \sin \beta(1 - \cos \alpha)} \\
 &= \frac{4 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + 4 \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}{4 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2} + 4 \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{4 \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\beta}{2} \left( \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\beta}{2} + \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \right)}{4 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \left( \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\beta}{2} + \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \right)} = \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\alpha}{2} \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\beta}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

**1568.** Pretpostavka  $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = \pi$  može se napisati u obliku

$$3\gamma = 3\pi - (3\alpha + 3\beta),$$

pa se leva strana svodi na:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sin 3\alpha + \sin 3\beta + \sin(3\pi - (3\alpha + 3\beta)) &= \sin 3\alpha + \sin 3\beta + \sin(3\alpha + 3\beta); \\
 &= \sin 3\alpha + \sin 3\beta + \sin(3\alpha + 3\beta) \\
 &= \sin 3\alpha(1 + \cos 3\beta) + \sin 3\beta(1 + \cos 3\alpha) \\
 &= 4 \sin \frac{3\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{3\alpha}{2} \cos^2 \frac{3\beta}{2} + 4 \sin \frac{3\beta}{2} \cos \frac{3\beta}{2} \cos^2 \frac{3\alpha}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 4 \cos \frac{3\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{3\beta}{2} \left( \sin \frac{3\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{3\beta}{2} + \cos \frac{3\alpha}{2} \sin \frac{3\beta}{2} \right) \\
&= 4 \cos \frac{3\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{3\beta}{2} \sin \left( \frac{3\alpha}{2} + \frac{3\beta}{2} \right) = -4 \cos \frac{3\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{3\beta}{2} \cos \frac{3\gamma}{2},
\end{aligned}$$

jer je  $\frac{3\alpha}{2} + \frac{3\beta}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{2} - \frac{3\gamma}{2}$ . Time je dokaz završen.

**1569.** Analogno prethodnom zadatku.

**1570.** Kako je  $\gamma = 180^\circ - (\alpha + \beta)$ , imamo:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2(\alpha + \beta) - 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos(180^\circ - (\alpha + \beta)) \\
&= \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta + 2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta \cos \alpha \cos \beta \\
&\quad + \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta + 2 \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta - 2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta \cos \alpha \cos \beta \\
&= \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta \\
&\quad + \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta = \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \beta (\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha) \\
&+ \cos^2 \alpha (\sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \beta) = \sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta + \cos^2 \beta = 2.
\end{aligned}$$

**1571.** Smenom  $\alpha = \beta + \gamma$ , leva strana se transformiše u:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\cos 2\beta \cos 2\gamma - \sin 2\beta \sin 2\gamma + \cos 2\beta + \cos 2\gamma \\
&= \cos 2\beta(1 + \cos 2\gamma) + \cos 2\gamma + 4 \sin \beta \sin \gamma \cos \gamma \cos \beta \\
&= 2(2 \cos^2 \beta - 1) \cos^2 \gamma + 2 \cos^2 \gamma - 4 \sin \beta \sin \gamma \cos \beta \cos \gamma - 1 \\
&= 4 \cos^2 \beta \cos^2 \gamma - 4 \sin \beta \sin \gamma \cos \beta \cos \gamma - 1 = \\
&= 4 \cos \beta \cos \gamma \cos(\beta + \gamma) - 1 = 4 \cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma - 1.
\end{aligned}$$

**1572.** Analogno prethodnom zadatku.

**1573.** Analogno zadatku 1571.

**1574.** Smenom  $\alpha + \beta = \gamma$ , leva strana se transformiše na sledeći način:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sin \alpha + \sin \beta - \sin \gamma = \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} - 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \\
&= 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \left( \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} - \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) \\
&= 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cdot 2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \frac{\beta}{2} = 4 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

**1575.** Uz pretpostavku, nizom transformacija dobijamo:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\operatorname{ctg} \alpha + \operatorname{ctg} \beta + \operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \beta) = \operatorname{ctg} \alpha + \operatorname{ctg} \beta + \frac{\operatorname{ctg} \alpha + \operatorname{ctg} \beta}{\operatorname{ctg} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \beta - 1} \\
&= (\operatorname{ctg} \alpha + \operatorname{ctg} \beta) \left( 1 + \frac{1}{\operatorname{ctg} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \beta - 1} \right) \\
&= \frac{(\operatorname{ctg} \alpha + \operatorname{ctg} \beta) \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \operatorname{ctg} \beta}{\operatorname{ctg} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \beta - 1} = \frac{\operatorname{ctg} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \beta}{\operatorname{ctg}(\alpha + \beta)} \\
&= \frac{\operatorname{ctg} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \beta}{\operatorname{ctg} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \gamma \right)} = \frac{\operatorname{ctg} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{ctg} \beta}{\operatorname{tg} \gamma} = \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \operatorname{ctg} \beta \operatorname{ctg} \gamma.
\end{aligned}$$

**1576.** Zamenom  $\gamma = \frac{\pi}{2} - (\alpha + \beta)$  leva strana date jednakosti posle jednostavnih transformacija svodi se na 1.

**1577.** Smenom  $\gamma = \frac{\pi}{2} - (\alpha + \beta)$  leva strana se transformiše u desnu.

**1578.** Analogno prethodnom zadatku.

**1579.** Dati izraz se transformiše na sledeći način:

$$\begin{aligned}
&\frac{1 - \cos \alpha + \sin \alpha}{\sin \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\sin \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \left( \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} + \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \right)}{\sin \frac{\alpha}{2}} \\
&= 2 \left( \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} + \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) \right) = 2\sqrt{2} \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\alpha}{2} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

**1580.** Kako je  $(\cos \alpha - \cos 3\alpha) = 2 \sin 2\alpha \sin \alpha$ , imamo:

$$\begin{aligned}
&2 \sin 2\alpha \sin \alpha + \sin 2\alpha = 2 \sin 2\alpha \left( \sin \alpha + \frac{1}{2} \right) \\
&= 2 \sin 2\alpha \left( \sin \alpha + \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = 4 \sin 2\alpha \sin \left( \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\pi}{12} \right) \cos \left( \alpha - \frac{\pi}{12} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

**1581.** Dati izraz se transformiše na sledeći način:

$$\begin{aligned}
&1 - \sin^2(\alpha + \beta) - \sin^2(\alpha - \beta) = \cos^2(\alpha + \beta) - \sin^2(\alpha - \beta) \\
&= \frac{1 + \cos(2\alpha + 2\beta)}{2} - \frac{1 - \cos(2\alpha - 2\beta)}{2} \\
&= \frac{\cos(2\alpha + 2\beta) + \cos(2\alpha - 2\beta)}{2} = \frac{2 \cos \frac{4\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{4\beta}{2}}{2} = \cos 2\alpha \cos 2\beta.
\end{aligned}$$

**1582.** Dati izraz je identički jednak:

$$\frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha + 1}{1 - \operatorname{tg} \alpha} + \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha - 1}{1 + \operatorname{tg} \alpha} = \frac{4 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha} = 2 \operatorname{tg} 2\alpha.$$

**1583.**  $\operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\beta}{2}$ .

**1584.** Imamo

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sqrt{2} - \cos \alpha - \sin \alpha}{\sin \alpha - \cos \alpha} &= \frac{\sqrt{2} \left( 1 - \left( \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos \alpha + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \alpha \right) \right)}{\sin \alpha - \sin(45^\circ - \alpha)} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}(1 - \cos(\alpha - 45^\circ))}{2 \sin(\alpha - 45^\circ)} = \frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha - 45^\circ}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{\alpha - 45^\circ}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - 45^\circ}{2}} = \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha - 45^\circ}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

**1585.** Dati izraz se može napisati u obliku

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{(\sin 2\alpha - \sin 6\alpha) + (\cos 2\alpha - \cos 6\alpha)}{\sin 4\alpha - (\cos^2 2\alpha - \sin^2 2\alpha)} &= \frac{-2 \cos 4\alpha \sin 2\alpha + 2 \sin 4\alpha \sin 2\alpha}{\sin 4\alpha - \cos 4\alpha} \\ &= \frac{2 \sin 2\alpha (\sin 4\alpha - \cos 4\alpha)}{\sin 4\alpha - \cos 4\alpha} = 2 \sin 2\alpha. \end{aligned}$$

**1586.**  $4 \sin 4\alpha \sin(\alpha - 15^\circ) \cos(\alpha + 15^\circ)$ .

**1587.** Dati izraz se transformiše u oblik

$$\begin{aligned} 1 + \cos 8\alpha + \cos 4\alpha &= 2 \cos^2 4\alpha + \cos 4\alpha \\ &= 2 \cos 4\alpha \left( \cos 4\alpha + \frac{1}{2} \right) = 2 \cos 4\alpha \left( \cos 4\alpha + \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \\ &= 4 \cos 4\alpha \cos \left( 2\alpha + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \cos \left( 2\alpha - \frac{\pi}{6} \right). \end{aligned}$$

**1588.**  $4 \cos 4\alpha \sin(15^\circ - \alpha) \cos(15^\circ + \alpha)$ . **1589.**  $\operatorname{tg}(\alpha - 15^\circ) \operatorname{ctg}(\alpha + 15^\circ)$ .

**1590.** Dati izraz identički se transformiše u oblik:

$$\begin{aligned} &(\sin(2\alpha - \beta) + \sin 2\alpha)(\sin(2\alpha - \beta) - \sin 2\alpha) - \sin^2 \beta \\ &= 2 \sin \frac{4\alpha - \beta}{2} \cos \left( \frac{-\beta}{2} \right) \cdot 2 \cos \frac{4\alpha - \beta}{2} \sin \left( -\frac{\beta}{2} \right) - \sin^2 \beta \\ &= -2 \sin \frac{4\alpha - \beta}{2} \cos \frac{4\alpha - \beta}{2} \cdot 2 \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \cos \frac{\beta}{2} - \sin^2 \beta \\ &= -\sin(4\alpha - \beta) \sin \beta - \sin^2 \beta \\ &= -\sin \beta (\sin(4\alpha - \beta) + \sin \beta) = -2 \sin 2\alpha \sin \beta \cos(2\alpha - \beta). \end{aligned}$$

**1591.** Analogno prethodnom zadatku dati izraz postaje:

$$\begin{aligned} &(\sin(\alpha - 2\beta) - \cos \alpha) \cdot (\sin(\alpha - 2\beta) + \cos \alpha) - \cos^2 2\beta \\ &= (\sin(\alpha - 2\beta) - \sin(90^\circ - \alpha)) \cdot (\sin(\alpha - 2\beta) + \sin(90^\circ - \alpha)) - \cos^2 2\beta \\ &= 2 \sin(45^\circ - \beta) \cos(45^\circ - \beta) \cdot 2 \sin(\alpha - \beta - 45^\circ) \cos(\alpha - \beta - 45^\circ) - \cos^2 2\beta \\ &= \sin(90^\circ - 2\beta) \sin(2\alpha - 2\beta - 90^\circ) - \cos^2 2\beta \\ &= -\cos 2\beta \cos(2\alpha - 2\beta) - \cos^2 2\beta = -2 \cos \alpha \cos 2\beta \cos(\alpha - 2\beta). \end{aligned}$$

**1592.**  $-\operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta$ .

**1593.** Smenom  $\sin 6x = \sin(8x - 2x)$ , dati izraz postaje

$$\begin{aligned} &\sin 8x - (\sin 8x \cos 2x - \cos 8x \sin 2x) - \cos 8x \sin 2x \\ &= \sin 8x - \sin 8x \cos 2x = \sin 8x(1 - \cos 2x) = 2 \sin^2 x \sin 8x. \end{aligned}$$

**1594.** Pregrupisati izraz i primeniti poznate obrasce:

$$\begin{aligned} &(\sin x + \sin 3x) + (\sin 2x + \sin 4x) = 2 \sin 2x \cos x + 2 \sin 3x \cos x \\ &= 2 \cos x (\sin 2x + \sin 3x) = 4 \sin \frac{5x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} \cos x. \end{aligned}$$

**1595.** Napišimo dati izraz u obliku

$$\begin{aligned} &(\sin x + \sin 3x) - (\cos x + \cos 3x) + (\sin 2x - \cos 2x) \\ &= 2 \sin 2x \cos x - 2 \cos 2x \cos x + (\sin 2x - \cos 2x) \\ &= 2 \cos x (\sin 2x - \cos 2x) + (\sin 2x - \cos 2x) \\ &= (2 \cos x + 1)(\sin 2x - \cos 2x) = 2 \left( \cos x + \frac{1}{2} \right) \left( \sin 2x - \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - 2x \right) \right) \\ &= 4\sqrt{2} \cos \left( \frac{x}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \cos \left( x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \sin \left( 2x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right). \end{aligned}$$

**1596.** Brojilac i imenilac napisati u obliku

$$(\sin x + \sin 5x) + \sin 3x; \quad (\cos x + \cos 5x) + \cos 3x,$$

i posle jednostavnih transformacija izraz postaje identički jednak  $\operatorname{tg} 3x$  za  $x \neq \pm \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi$ .

**1597.** Grupisati izraz u oblik  $(\sin x + \sin 3x) + (\sin 9x - \sin 5x)$ . Posle jednostavnih transformacija dobija se konačni oblik datog izraza  $4 \sin 2x \cos 3x \cos 4x$ .

**1598.** Kako je

$$\begin{aligned}\sin \alpha \cos(\alpha + \beta) &= \frac{1}{2}(\sin(\alpha + \alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \alpha - \beta)) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\sin(2\alpha + \beta) - \sin \beta),\end{aligned}$$

i kako je

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(2\alpha + \beta) &= \sin(\alpha + \beta + \alpha) \\ &= \sin(\alpha + \beta) \cos \alpha + \cos(\alpha + \beta) \sin \alpha = \sin(2\alpha + \beta) \cos \alpha + \sin \beta,\end{aligned}$$

jer je

$$\sin \alpha \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \beta,$$

imamo

$$\begin{aligned}\sin \alpha \cos(\alpha + \beta) &= \frac{1}{2}(\sin(\alpha + \beta) \cos \alpha + \sin \beta - \sin \beta) \\ &= \sin \alpha \cos(\alpha + \beta) = \frac{1}{2} \sin(\alpha + \beta) \cos \alpha \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \beta) = 2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha.\end{aligned}$$

**1599.** Kako je

$$\sin x = 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}, \quad \cos x = \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \quad \text{i} \quad \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}}$$

imamo

$$\begin{aligned}\sin x &= 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} = 2 \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2}} \cdot \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}}, \quad \text{tj.} \\ \cos x &= \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} = \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} \left(1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}\right) = \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}},\end{aligned}$$

odakle je

$$\operatorname{tg} x = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}}; \quad \operatorname{ctg} x = \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}}{2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}}.$$

**1600.** Kako je

$$\frac{\sin \alpha + \sin \beta}{\cos \alpha + \cos \beta} = \frac{2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}}{2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}} = \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} = \frac{a}{b},$$

primenom obrazaca

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}, \quad \cos \alpha = \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

imamo da je

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(\alpha + \beta) &= \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}} = \frac{2ab}{a^2 + b^2}, \\ \cos(\alpha + \beta) &= \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}} = \frac{b^2 - a^2}{a^2 + b^2}.\end{aligned}$$

**1601.** Primenom obrasca i zamenom datih vrednosti

$$\operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) = \operatorname{tg}(\alpha + (\beta + \gamma)) = \frac{\operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \beta) + \operatorname{tg} \gamma}{1 - \operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \beta) \operatorname{tg} \gamma} = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta + \gamma = k\pi,$$

tj. dobija se tvrđenje.

**1602.** Primetimo najpre da su uglovi  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  i  $\gamma$  manji od  $45^\circ$ , jer su njihovi tangensi manji od 1. Primenom obrasca i zamenom datih vrednosti

$$\operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) = \operatorname{tg}(\alpha + (\beta + \gamma)) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg} \beta + \operatorname{tg} \gamma - \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta \operatorname{tg} \gamma}{1 - \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta - \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \gamma - \operatorname{tg} \beta \operatorname{tg} \gamma},$$

sledi da je  $\operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) = 1$ , odakle  $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

**1603.** Imamo da je  $\operatorname{tg}(2\alpha - (\beta - \gamma)) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha - \operatorname{tg}(\beta - \gamma)}{1 + \operatorname{tg} 2\alpha \operatorname{tg}(\beta - \gamma)}$ . Dalje je

$$\operatorname{tg} 2\alpha = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha} = \frac{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{4}{3}, \quad \operatorname{tg}(\beta - \gamma) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} \beta - \operatorname{tg} \gamma}{1 + \operatorname{tg} \beta \operatorname{tg} \gamma} = \frac{2 - \frac{13}{9}}{1 + 2 \cdot \frac{13}{9}} = \frac{1}{7},$$

pa je  $\operatorname{tg}(2\alpha - \beta + \gamma) = \frac{\frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{7}}{1 + \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{7}} = 1$ . Prema tome  $2\alpha - \beta + \gamma = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

**1604.** Pošto je  $\cos \alpha = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$ ,  $\cos \beta = \frac{7}{3}\sqrt{\frac{2}{11}}$ ,  $\cos \gamma = \sqrt{\frac{2}{11}}$ , onda je

$$\begin{aligned}\sin(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) &= \sin((\alpha + \beta) + \gamma) = \sin(\alpha + \beta) \cos \gamma + \cos(\alpha + \beta) \sin \gamma \\ &= \sin \alpha \cos \beta + \cos \alpha \sin \beta \cos \gamma + (\cos \alpha \cos \beta - \sin \alpha \sin \beta) \sin \gamma \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{7}{3} \sqrt{\frac{2}{11}} + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3\sqrt{11}} \right) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{11}} + \left( \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \cdot \frac{7}{3} \sqrt{\frac{2}{11}} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3\sqrt{11}} \right) \cdot \frac{3}{\sqrt{11}} \\ &= \frac{14}{99} + \frac{4}{99} + \frac{28}{33} - \frac{3}{99} = 1,\end{aligned}$$

tj.  $\sin(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta + \gamma = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

**1605.**

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{3}{2} \cdot 2 \sin 15^\circ \cos 15^\circ + \frac{\sin 60^\circ}{(\sin^2 15^\circ - \cos^2 15^\circ)(\sin^2 15^\circ + \cos^2 15^\circ)} \\ = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \sin 30^\circ - \frac{\sin 60^\circ}{\cos^2 15^\circ - \sin^2 15^\circ} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sin 60^\circ}{\cos 30^\circ} = -\frac{1}{4}.\end{aligned}$$

**1606.**

$$\begin{aligned}\sin \frac{\pi}{8} \cdot 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{8} \cos \frac{\pi}{8} \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8} \right) &= \sin \frac{\pi}{8} \cos \frac{\pi}{8} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{8} \cos \frac{\pi}{8} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{4}.\end{aligned}$$

**1607.**  $\cos \frac{\pi}{7} - \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} + \cos \frac{3\pi}{7}$

$$\begin{aligned}&= \frac{2 \cos \frac{\pi}{7} \cos \frac{\pi}{14} - 2 \cos \frac{2\pi}{7} \cos \frac{\pi}{14} + 2 \cos \frac{3\pi}{7} \cos \frac{\pi}{14}}{2 \cos \frac{\pi}{14}} \\ &= \frac{\cos \left( \frac{\pi}{14} + \frac{\pi}{7} \right) + \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{7} - \frac{\pi}{14} \right) - \cos \left( \frac{2\pi}{14} + \frac{\pi}{14} \right)}{2 \cos \frac{\pi}{14}} \\ &\quad + \frac{\cos \left( \frac{3\pi}{7} + \frac{\pi}{14} \right) + \cos \left( \frac{3\pi}{7} - \frac{\pi}{14} \right)}{2 \cos \frac{\pi}{14}} \\ &= \frac{\cos \frac{3\pi}{14} + \cos \frac{\pi}{14} + \cos \frac{5\pi}{14} - \cos \frac{3\pi}{14} + \cos \frac{7\pi}{14} - \cos \frac{5\pi}{14}}{2 \cos \frac{\pi}{14}} = \frac{\cos \frac{\pi}{14}}{2 \cos \frac{\pi}{14}} = \frac{1}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

**1608.** Posle jednostavnih transformacija leva strana postaje

$$\begin{aligned}8 \sin 10^\circ \sin 50^\circ \sin 70^\circ &= \frac{4 \cdot 2 \sin 10^\circ \cos 10^\circ \sin 50^\circ \sin 70^\circ}{\cos 10^\circ} \\ &= \frac{4 \sin 20^\circ \sin 50^\circ \sin(90^\circ - 20^\circ)}{\cos 10^\circ} = \frac{2 \sin 40^\circ \sin 50^\circ}{\cos 10^\circ} \\ &= \frac{2 \sin 40^\circ \cos 40^\circ}{\cos(90^\circ - 80^\circ)} = \frac{\sin 80^\circ}{\sin 80^\circ} = 1.\end{aligned}$$

**1609.** Leva strana može se napisati u obliku

$$\begin{aligned}(\sin 10^\circ \cos 10^\circ)(\sin 20^\circ \cos 20^\circ)(\sin 40^\circ \cos 40^\circ) \cdot \sin 30^\circ \cos 30^\circ \\ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 20^\circ \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 40^\circ \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 80^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{32} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\cos 20^\circ - \cos 60^\circ) \cdot \sin 80^\circ \\ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{64} \cdot \left( \cos 20^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \right) \sin 80^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{64} \left( \cos 20^\circ \sin 80^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \sin 80^\circ \right) \\ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{64} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} (\sin 100^\circ + \sin 60^\circ) - \frac{1}{2} \sin 80^\circ \right) \\ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{128} \cdot \left( \sin(180^\circ - 80^\circ) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \sin 80^\circ \right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{128} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{3}{256}.\end{aligned}$$

**1610.**

$$\begin{aligned}\sin 47^\circ + \sin 61^\circ - (\sin 11^\circ + \sin 25^\circ) &= 2 \sin 54^\circ \cos 7^\circ - 2 \cos 7^\circ \sin 18^\circ \\ &= 2 \cos 7^\circ (\sin 54^\circ - \sin 18^\circ) = 2 \cos 7^\circ \cdot 2 \cos 36^\circ \sin 18^\circ \\ &= \frac{2 \cos 7^\circ \cos 36^\circ \cdot 2 \sin 18^\circ \cos 18^\circ}{\cos 18^\circ} = \frac{\cos 7^\circ \cdot 2 \sin 36^\circ \cdot \cos 36^\circ}{\cos 18^\circ} \\ &= \frac{\cos 7^\circ \sin 72^\circ}{\cos 18^\circ} = \cos 7^\circ.\end{aligned}$$

**1611.**

$$\begin{aligned}\cos 24^\circ + \cos 48^\circ - (\cos 84^\circ + \cos 12^\circ) &= 2 \cos 36^\circ \cos 12^\circ - 2 \cos 48^\circ \cos 36^\circ \\ &= 2 \cos 36^\circ (\cos 12^\circ - \cos 48^\circ) = 4 \cos 36^\circ \sin 18^\circ \sin 30^\circ \\ &= \frac{2 \sin 18^\circ \cos 18^\circ \cos 36^\circ}{\cos 18^\circ} = \frac{\sin 36^\circ \cos 36^\circ}{\cos 18^\circ} = \frac{\sin 72^\circ}{2 \cos(90^\circ - 72^\circ)} = \frac{1}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

**1612.** Primenom identiteta:

$$\begin{aligned}\sin \alpha \cos \beta &= \frac{1}{2} (\sin(\alpha + \beta) + \sin(\alpha - \beta)) \quad \text{i} \\ \cos \alpha \cos \beta &= \frac{1}{2} (\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta))\end{aligned}$$

imamo

$$\frac{\sin 20^\circ \cos 10^\circ + \cos 160^\circ \cos 100^\circ}{\sin 21^\circ \cos 9^\circ + \cos 159^\circ \cos 99^\circ} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\sin 30^\circ + \sin 10^\circ) + \frac{1}{2}(\cos 260^\circ + \cos 60^\circ)}{\frac{1}{2}(\sin 30^\circ + \sin 12^\circ) + \frac{1}{2}(\cos 258^\circ + \cos 60^\circ)} = \frac{1 + \sin 10^\circ - \sin 10^\circ}{1 + \sin 12^\circ - \sin 12^\circ} = 1.$$

**1613.** Analogno prethodnom zadatku. **1614.** Analogno zadatku 1612.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{1615.} \quad \sin^2 70^\circ \sin^2 50^\circ \sin^2 10^\circ &= \frac{\sin^2 70^\circ \sin^2 50^\circ \cdot 4 \sin^2 10^\circ \cos^2 10^\circ}{4 \cos^2 10^\circ} \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 50^\circ \sin^2(90^\circ - 20^\circ) \sin^2 20^\circ}{4 \cos^2 10^\circ} = \frac{\sin^2 50^\circ \cdot 4 \sin^2 20^\circ \cos^2 20^\circ}{16 \cos^2 10^\circ} \\ &= \frac{\sin^2(90^\circ - 50^\circ) \sin^2 40^\circ}{16 \cos^2 10^\circ} = \frac{4 \sin^2 40^\circ \cos^2 40^\circ}{64 \cos^2 10^\circ} = \frac{\sin^2 80^\circ}{64 \cos^2 10^\circ} \\ &= \frac{\cos^2 10^\circ}{64 \cos^2 10^\circ} = \frac{1}{64}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{1616.} \quad \frac{1}{\sin 10^\circ} - \frac{\operatorname{tg} 60^\circ}{\cos 10^\circ} &= 2 \frac{\cos 10^\circ - \sin 10^\circ \operatorname{tg} 60^\circ}{2 \sin 10^\circ \cos 10^\circ} \\ &= 2 \frac{\cos 10^\circ - \sin 10^\circ \operatorname{tg} 60^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ} = 2 \frac{\cos 60^\circ \cos 10^\circ - \sin 60^\circ \sin 10^\circ}{\sin^2 20^\circ \cos 60^\circ} \\ &= 2 \frac{\cos 70^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ \cos 60^\circ} = 2 \frac{\sin 20^\circ}{\sin 20^\circ \cos 60^\circ} = 4. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{1617.} \quad \frac{2 \sin 10^\circ \cos 10^\circ \sin 30^\circ \sin 50^\circ \sin 70^\circ}{2 \cos 10^\circ} &= \frac{\sin 20^\circ \sin 30^\circ \sin 50^\circ \sin(90^\circ - 20^\circ)}{2 \cos 10^\circ} = \frac{2 \sin 20^\circ \cos 20^\circ \sin 30^\circ \sin 50^\circ}{4 \cos 10^\circ} \\ &= \frac{2 \sin 40^\circ \sin 30^\circ \sin(90^\circ - 40^\circ)}{8 \cos 10^\circ} = \frac{\sin 80^\circ \sin 30^\circ}{8 \cos 10^\circ} = \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{\cos 10^\circ}{\cos 10^\circ} = \frac{1}{16}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{1618.} \quad \sin 20^\circ \sin 40^\circ \sin 60^\circ \sin 80^\circ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \cos 20^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\cos 20^\circ - \cos 140^\circ) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left( \cos^2 20^\circ - \cos 20^\circ \cos 140^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \cos 20^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \cos 140^\circ \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{1 + \cos 40^\circ}{2} - \frac{1}{2} (\cos 120^\circ + \cos 160^\circ) - \frac{1}{2} \cos 20^\circ - \frac{1}{2} \cos 40^\circ \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \left( 1 + \cos 40^\circ + \frac{1}{2} + \cos 20^\circ - \cos 20^\circ - \cos 40^\circ \right) = \frac{1}{8} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{16}. \end{aligned}$$

**1619.** Pogledati prethodna dva zadatka.

**1620.** Leva strana se može transformisati u oblik

$$\begin{aligned} &\cos 65^\circ (\cos 55^\circ + \cos 175^\circ) + \cos 175^\circ \cos 55^\circ \\ &= 2 \cos 65^\circ \cdot \cos \frac{230^\circ}{2} \cos \frac{120^\circ}{2} + \cos 175^\circ \cos 55^\circ \\ &= \cos 65^\circ \cos 115^\circ + \cos 175^\circ \cos 55^\circ \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\cos 180^\circ + \cos 50^\circ + \cos 230^\circ + \cos 120^\circ) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( -\frac{3}{2} + 2 \cos \frac{230^\circ + 50^\circ}{2} \cos \frac{230^\circ - 50^\circ}{2} \right) = -\frac{3}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

**1621.** Leva strana se transformiše u oblik

$$\begin{aligned} \sin 135^\circ - \cos 15^\circ + \sin 15^\circ &= \cos 45^\circ - \cos 15^\circ + \sin 15^\circ \\ &= -2 \sin 30^\circ \sin 15^\circ + \sin 15^\circ = -\sin 15^\circ + \sin 15^\circ = 0. \end{aligned}$$

**1622.** Posle transformacije proizvoda u zbir, dobija se da je vrednost datog izraza  $-\frac{3}{4}$ .

**1623.** Kako je  $\gamma = 180^\circ - (\alpha + \beta)$ , imamo

$$\sin^2 \gamma = \sin^2(180^\circ - (\alpha + \beta)) = \sin^2(\alpha + \beta) = \sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta.$$

Odatle sledi

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \sin^2 \alpha \sin^2 \beta - 2 \sin \alpha \sin \beta \cos \alpha \cos \beta &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow \cos(\alpha + \beta) &= 0 \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad \text{ i } \quad \gamma = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

**1624.** Data jednakost može se napisati u obliku

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{2 \sin \frac{\beta + \gamma}{2} \cos \frac{\beta - \gamma}{2}}{2 \cos \frac{\beta + \gamma}{2} \cos \frac{\beta - \gamma}{2}}, \quad \text{ tj. } \sin \alpha = \operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta + \gamma}{2}.$$

Kako je  $\alpha + \beta + \gamma = \pi \Rightarrow \frac{\beta + \gamma}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\gamma}{2}$ , dobijamo

$$2 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} = \operatorname{tg} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) \quad \text{ ili } \quad \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\alpha}{2} \left( 2 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - 1 \right) = 0,$$

tj.  $\operatorname{ctg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = \pi$  što je nemoguće.



$\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , tj. trougao je pravougli.

**1625.** Kako je  $\gamma = \pi - (\alpha + \beta)$ , data jednakost postaje

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(\alpha + \beta) &= \cos \alpha + \cos \beta \quad \text{ili} \\ 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} - 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} &= 0, \quad \text{tj.} \\ 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \left( \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} - \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right) \right) &= 0 \Rightarrow \beta = 90^\circ. \end{aligned}$$

**1626.** Analogno prethodnom zadatku.

**1627.** Desna strana date jednakosti se transformiše u proizvod, tj.

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(\alpha - \beta) &= (\sin \alpha + \sin \beta)(\sin \alpha - \sin \beta) \quad \text{ili} \\ \sin(\alpha - \beta) &= 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \cdot 2 \sin \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \\ \Leftrightarrow \sin(\alpha - \beta) &= \sin(\alpha + \beta) \sin(\alpha - \beta) \Leftrightarrow \sin(\alpha - \beta)(1 - \sin(\alpha + \beta)) = 0, \\ \text{odakle je } (\sin(\alpha - \beta) = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = \beta) \vee (\sin(\alpha + \beta) = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{2}). \end{aligned}$$

**1628.** Iz jednakosti

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta = 2\pi &\Rightarrow \frac{\beta + \gamma}{2} = \pi - \frac{\alpha + \delta}{2}; \\ \alpha + \beta = 2\pi - \gamma - \delta \quad \text{i} \quad \alpha + \gamma &= 2\pi - \beta - \delta. \end{aligned}$$

Leva strana identički je jednaka:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \alpha + \sin \delta + \sin \gamma + \sin \beta &= 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \delta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \delta}{2} + 2 \sin \frac{\beta + \gamma}{2} \cos \frac{\beta - \gamma}{2} \\ &= 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \delta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \delta}{2} + 2 \sin \left( \pi - \frac{\alpha + \delta}{2} \right) \cos \frac{\beta - \gamma}{2} \\ &= 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \delta}{2} \left( \cos \frac{\alpha - \delta}{2} + \cos \frac{\beta - \gamma}{2} \right) \\ &= 4 \sin \frac{\alpha + \delta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta - \delta - \gamma}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha + \gamma - \beta - \delta}{2} \\ &= 4 \sin \frac{\alpha + \delta}{2} \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\delta + \gamma}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\delta + \beta}{2} \right) \\ &= 4 \sin \frac{\alpha + \delta}{2} \sin \frac{\delta + \gamma}{2} \sin \frac{\delta + \beta}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

**1629.** I način: Leva strana identički je jednaka

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg}(4\beta + 2\beta) - (\operatorname{tg} 4\beta + \operatorname{tg} 2\beta) &= \frac{\operatorname{tg} 4\beta + \operatorname{tg} 2\beta}{1 - \operatorname{tg} 4\beta \operatorname{tg} 2\beta} - (\operatorname{tg} 4\beta + \operatorname{tg} 2\beta) \\ &= (\operatorname{tg} 4\beta + \operatorname{tg} 2\beta) \left( \frac{1}{1 - \operatorname{tg} 4\beta \operatorname{tg} 2\beta} - 1 \right) = \frac{\operatorname{tg} 4\beta + \operatorname{tg} 2\beta}{1 - \operatorname{tg} 4\beta \operatorname{tg} 2\beta} \cdot \operatorname{tg} 4\beta \operatorname{tg} 2\beta \\ &= \operatorname{tg}(4\beta + 2\beta)(\operatorname{tg} 4\beta \operatorname{tg} 2\beta) = \operatorname{tg} 6\beta \operatorname{tg} 4\beta \operatorname{tg} 2\beta. \end{aligned}$$

II način: Ako pođemo od identiteta  $\operatorname{tg} 6\beta = \frac{\operatorname{tg} 4\beta + \operatorname{tg} 2\beta}{1 - \operatorname{tg} 4\beta \operatorname{tg} 2\beta}$ , dobijamo

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg} 6\beta(1 - \operatorname{tg} 4\beta \operatorname{tg} 2\beta) &= \operatorname{tg} 4\beta + \operatorname{tg} 2\beta \quad \text{ili} \\ \operatorname{tg} 6\beta - \operatorname{tg} 4\beta - \operatorname{tg} 2\beta &= \operatorname{tg} 6\beta \operatorname{tg} 4\beta \operatorname{tg} 2\beta. \end{aligned}$$

**1630.** Jednakost se transformiše u oblik

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}(\cos(\alpha - \beta + 2\beta) + \cos(\alpha - \beta - 2\beta)) &= \cos(\alpha + \beta), \\ \frac{1}{2}(\cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - 3\beta)) &= \cos(\alpha + \beta), \quad \text{ili} \\ \cos(\alpha + \beta) + \cos(\alpha - 3\beta) &= 2 \cos(\alpha + \beta). \quad \text{Zatim} \\ \cos(\alpha + \beta) - \cos(\alpha - 3\beta) &= 0, \quad \text{odakle je} \\ -2 \sin \frac{2\alpha - 2\beta}{2} \sin \frac{4\beta}{2} = 0 \vee \sin(\alpha - \beta) = 0 \vee \sin 2\beta = 0 \\ (\alpha - \beta = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = \beta) \vee \beta = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Iz jednakosti  $\cos(\alpha + \beta) - \cos(\alpha - 3\beta) = 0$  nalazimo

$$\begin{aligned} -2 \sin \frac{2\alpha - 2\beta}{2} \sin \frac{4\beta}{2} = 0 &\Leftrightarrow \sin(\alpha - \beta) = 0 \vee \sin 2\beta = 0 \\ (\alpha - \beta = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = \beta) \vee \beta = 0. \end{aligned}$$

**1631.** Treća jednačina se transformiše na

$$2c = \operatorname{tg} x + \operatorname{tg} y = \frac{\sin x \cos y + \sin y \cos x}{\cos x \cos y} = \frac{\sin(x + y)}{\cos x \cos y}.$$

Količnik prve dve jednačine je

$$\frac{2a}{2b} = \frac{\sin x + \sin y}{\cos x + \cos y} = \frac{2 \sin \frac{x+y}{2} \cos \frac{x-y}{2}}{2 \cos \frac{x+y}{2} \cos \frac{x-y}{2}} = \operatorname{tg} \frac{x+y}{2},$$

pa je  $\operatorname{tg} \frac{x+y}{2} = \frac{a}{b}$ . Ako se  $\cos(x+y)$  izrazi pomoću  $\operatorname{tg} \frac{x+y}{2}$ , imamo

$$\cos(x+y) = \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x+y}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x+y}{2}} = \frac{b^2 - a^2}{b^2 + a^2}.$$

Slično se dobija  $\sin(x+y) = \frac{2ab}{a^2 + b^2}$ . Ako se jednačine kvadriraju, a zatim saberu, imamo:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin x + \sin y &= 2a \wedge \cos x + \cos y = 2b \\ \iff 2 + 2(\cos x \cos y + \sin y \sin x) &= 4(a^2 + b^2), \end{aligned}$$

a odavde

$$\cos(x-y) = 2(a^2 + b^2) - 1.$$

Zamenom dobijenih izraza nalazimo:

$$\cos x \cos y = \frac{1}{2}(\cos(x+y) + \cos(x-y)) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{b^2 - a^2}{a^2 + b^2} + 2(a^2 + b^2) - 1 \right).$$

Dakle,

$$2c = \frac{\frac{2ab}{a^2 + b^2}}{\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{b^2 - a^2}{a^2 + b^2} + 2(a^2 + b^2) - 1 \right)} \iff c((a^2 + b^2)^2 - a^2) = ab.$$

**1632. I način.** Jednakokraki trougao  $OAB$  je karakteristični trougao pravnog desetougla sa krakom  $OA = OB = R$ , osnovicom  $AB = \frac{R}{2}(\sqrt{5} - 1)$  i uglom pri vrhu  $36^\circ$ .

$$\sin 18^\circ = \frac{\frac{AB}{2}}{R} = \frac{AB}{2R} = \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{5} - 1).$$

**II način.** Pošto je  $\cos 54^\circ = \sin 36^\circ$ , ili  $\cos(3 \cdot 18^\circ) = \sin(2 \cdot 18^\circ)$ , tj.

$$4 \cos^3 18^\circ - 3 \cos 18^\circ = 2 \sin 18^\circ \cos 18^\circ.$$

Deljenjem sa  $\cos 18^\circ$  dobija se:

$$4 \cos^2 18^\circ - 3 = 2 \sin 18^\circ$$

ili  $4 \sin^2 18^\circ + 2 \sin 18^\circ - 1 = 0$ , odakle je

$$\sin 18^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{4}, \quad \cos 18^\circ = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{16}(\sqrt{5} - 1)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{10 + 2\sqrt{5}}}{4},$$

$$\sin 36^\circ = 2 \sin 18^\circ \cos 18^\circ = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{5 - \sqrt{5}}{2}},$$

$$\cos 36^\circ = \cos^2 18^\circ - \sin^2 18^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{5} + 1}{4}, \quad \operatorname{tg} 36^\circ = \frac{\sin 36^\circ}{\cos 36^\circ} = \sqrt{5 - 2\sqrt{5}}.$$

**1633.** Kako je

$$\operatorname{tg} 72^\circ = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} 36^\circ}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 36^\circ} = \frac{\sqrt{5 - 2\sqrt{5}}}{\sqrt{5} - 2},$$

tada je

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg}^2 36^\circ \operatorname{tg}^2 72^\circ &= \left( \sqrt{5 - 2\sqrt{5}} \right)^2 \left( \frac{\sqrt{5 - 2\sqrt{5}}}{\sqrt{5} - 2} \right)^2 = \frac{(5 - 2\sqrt{5})^2}{(\sqrt{5} - 2)^2} \\ &= \frac{45 - 20\sqrt{5}}{9 - 4\sqrt{5}} = \frac{5(9 - 4\sqrt{5})}{9 - 4\sqrt{5}} = 5. \end{aligned}$$

**1634.** Kako je

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 180^\circ \Rightarrow \alpha = 180^\circ - (\beta + \gamma),$$

imamo

$$\sin \alpha = \sin(180^\circ - (\beta + \gamma)) \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \sin(\beta + \gamma)$$

$$(1) \quad \Rightarrow \sin \alpha = \sin \beta \cos \gamma + \cos \beta \sin \gamma.$$

Pošto je  $\sin \beta = \frac{b \sin \alpha}{a}$  i  $\sin \gamma = \frac{c \sin \alpha}{a}$ , zamenom u (1) dobijamo

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{b \sin \alpha}{a} \cos \gamma + \frac{c \sin \alpha}{a} \cos \beta \quad \text{ili} \quad a = b \cos \gamma + c \cos \beta.$$

Analogno

$$b = c \cos \alpha + a \cos \beta, \quad c = a \cos \beta + b \cos \alpha.$$

Ako se pomnoži prva jednačina sa  $-a$ , druga sa  $-b$ , treća sa  $c$  i ako se onda sve tri saberu, dobija se  $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \alpha$ , itd.

**1635.** Ako se primeni kosinusna teorema i količnik:

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \alpha}}{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \beta}} = \frac{\sqrt{(1 + \cos \alpha)(1 - \cos \alpha)}}{\sqrt{(1 + \cos \beta)(1 - \cos \beta)}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{\sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}\right) \left(1 - \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}\right)}}{\sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}\right) \left(1 - \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}\right)}} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{(2bc + b^2 + c^2 - a^2)(2bc - b^2 - c^2 + a^2)4a^2c^2}{(2ac + a^2 + c^2 - b^2)(2ac - a^2 - c^2 + b^2)4b^2c^2}} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{((b+c)^2 - a^2)(a^2 - (b-c)^2)a^2}{((a+c)^2 - b^2)(b^2 - (a-c)^2)b^2}} \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{(b+c+a)(b+c-a)(a-b+c)(a+b-c)a^2}{(a+c+b)(a+c-b)(b-a+c)(b+a-c)b^2}} = \frac{a}{b},
\end{aligned}$$

dobija se sinusna teorema.

**1636.**  $\frac{3m^2 + 1}{4}$ . **1637.**  $\frac{m}{2}(m^2 + 1)$ .

**1638.** Rastavimo razliku kvadrata. Imamo

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right) - \sin^2\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \alpha\right) \\
&= \left(\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \alpha\right)\right) \left(\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \alpha\right) - \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \alpha\right)\right) \\
&= \sin\frac{5\pi}{12} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12} + 2\alpha\right).
\end{aligned}$$

Onda izraz postaje  $\sin\frac{5\pi}{12} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{12} + 2\alpha\right) - \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{12} - 2\alpha\right) \cos\frac{5\pi}{12}$ . Ako se oba proizvoda transformišu u zbir i izvrše identične transformacije, poslednji izraz postaje

$$2 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \alpha}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \alpha} = \frac{2m}{1 + m^2}.$$

**1639.** Iz  $\operatorname{ctg}\left(\frac{3}{2}\pi - x\right) = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg} x = \frac{4}{3}$  nalazimo

$$\sin x = \frac{4}{5} \quad \text{i} \quad \cos x = \frac{3}{5}.$$

Pretvaranjem proizvoda u zbir lako se izračunava vrednost izraza:

$$\begin{aligned}
\cos \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{5x}{2} &= \frac{1}{2}(\cos 3x + \cos 2x) \\
&= \frac{1}{2}(4 \cos^3 x + 2 \cos^2 x - 3 \cos x - 1) = -\frac{76}{125}.
\end{aligned}$$

**1640.** Analogno prethodnom zadatku  $\frac{41}{125}$ .

**1641.** Datu jednakost napišimo u obliku

$$\sin 2\beta(\operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg} \beta) = \sin 2\gamma(\operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg} \gamma)$$

ili

$$\sin \beta \sin(\alpha + \beta) = \sin \gamma \sin(\alpha + \gamma),$$

odakle je

$$\frac{1}{2}(\cos(\beta - \alpha - \beta) - \cos(\beta + \alpha + \beta)) = \frac{1}{2}(\cos(\gamma - \alpha - \gamma) - \cos(\alpha + 2\gamma)),$$

tj.  $\cos(\alpha + 2\gamma) - \cos(2\beta + \alpha) = 0$ . Transformišimo ovu razliku u proizvod. Imamo  $\sin(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \sin(\gamma - \beta) = 0$ , a zatim  $\sin(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) = 0 \vee \sin(\gamma - \beta) = 0$ . Odavde izlaze sledeće jednakosti

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = k\pi, \quad \gamma - \beta = n\pi, \quad (k, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2 \dots).$$

**1642.** Iz date jednakosti dobija se  $\frac{\sin^2 \beta}{\sin^2 \gamma} - \frac{\sin \beta \cos \gamma}{\sin \gamma \cos \beta} = 0$  ili

$$\sin \beta(\sin \beta \cos \beta - \sin \gamma \cos \gamma) = 0,$$

tj.  $\sin \beta \left( \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\beta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\gamma \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \sin 2\beta - \sin 2\gamma = 0$ . Odavde je

$$2 \cos(\beta + \gamma) \sin(\beta - \gamma) = 0.$$

Dakle,  $\cos(\beta + \gamma) = 0$  i  $\sin(\beta - \gamma) = 0$ . Tražene jednakosti su:

$$\beta + \gamma = \frac{\pi}{2}(2k + 1); \quad \beta - \gamma = n\pi, \quad (n, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2 \dots).$$

**1643.** Datu jednakost možemo napisati u obliku

$$(1) \quad \operatorname{tg} x(1 - \operatorname{tg} y \operatorname{tg} z) + \operatorname{tg} y + \operatorname{tg} z = 0.$$

Neka je  $1 - \operatorname{tg} y \operatorname{tg} z = 0$ . Tada iz (1) sledi

$$\operatorname{tg} y + \operatorname{tg} z = 0 \Rightarrow \operatorname{tg}^2 y + \operatorname{tg}^2 z = -2,$$

što je nemoguće za realne vrednosti  $y$  i  $z$ . Podelimo (1) sa  $1 - \operatorname{tg} y \operatorname{tg} z \neq 0$ . Imamo

$$\operatorname{tg} x + \frac{\operatorname{tg} y + \operatorname{tg} z}{1 - \operatorname{tg} y \operatorname{tg} z} = 0 \quad \text{ili} \quad \operatorname{tg} x + \operatorname{tg}(y + z) = 0$$

tj.  $\operatorname{tg} x = \operatorname{tg}(-y - z)$ , odakle je  $x = -y - z + k\pi$  ili  $x + y + z = k\pi$ . Ovo je tražena veza između uglova za koje pretpostavljamo da su različiti od  $(2k + 1)\frac{\pi}{2}$ , ( $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ ), da bi bili definisani odgovarajući tangensi.

**1644.** Data jednakost se može napisati u obliku

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) + \operatorname{tg} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - y \right) + \operatorname{tg} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - z \right) \\ = \operatorname{tg} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) \operatorname{tg} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - y \right) \operatorname{tg} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - z \right). \end{aligned}$$

Primenom rešenja prethodnog zadatka imamo

$$\frac{\pi}{2} - x + \frac{\pi}{2} - y + \frac{\pi}{2} - z = k\pi \quad \text{ili} \quad x + y + z = \frac{3\pi}{2} - k\pi.$$

Smenom  $1 - k = n$  dobijamo  $x + y + z = (2n + 1)\frac{\pi}{2}$ .

**1645.** Data jednakost se svodi na

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(\beta + \gamma) \cos \beta - \sin(\alpha + \gamma) \cos \alpha = 0, \quad \text{ili} \\ \frac{1}{2}(\sin(\gamma + 2\beta) + \sin \gamma) - \frac{1}{2}(\sin(2\alpha + \gamma) + \sin \gamma) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

odakle

$$\sin(\gamma + 2\beta) - \sin(2\alpha + \gamma) = 0, \quad \text{tj.} \quad 2 \cos(\alpha + \beta + \gamma) \cdot \sin(\beta - \alpha) = 0.$$

Poslednja jednakost je zadovoljena za:

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = \frac{\pi}{2}(4k + 1) \vee \beta - \alpha = n\pi, \quad (n, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2 \dots).$$

**1646.** Analogno prethodnom zadatku.

**1647.** Transformišimo datu jednakost na sledeći način:

$$\operatorname{ctg} \alpha (\operatorname{ctg} \beta + \operatorname{ctg} \gamma) = 1 - \operatorname{ctg} \beta \operatorname{ctg} \gamma,$$

odakle je

$$\operatorname{ctg} \alpha = \frac{1 - \operatorname{ctg} \beta \operatorname{ctg} \gamma}{\operatorname{ctg} \beta + \operatorname{ctg} \gamma}, \quad \text{tj.} \quad \operatorname{ctg} \alpha = -\operatorname{ctg}(\beta + \gamma) = \operatorname{ctg}(\pi - \beta - \gamma).$$

Kako su  $\alpha, \beta$  i  $\gamma$  oštri uglovi, imamo  $\alpha = \pi - \beta - \gamma \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta + \gamma = \pi$ .

**1648.** Imamo

$$\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \sqrt{2}\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2} - (\sqrt{2})^2 = (\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2})(\sqrt{2} + 1) = \frac{\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2} - 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\sin 60^\circ - \sin 45^\circ}{\sin 45^\circ - \sin 30^\circ} = \frac{2 \cos \frac{105^\circ}{2} \sin \frac{15^\circ}{2}}{2 \cos \frac{75^\circ}{2} \sin \frac{15^\circ}{2}} \\ &= \frac{\cos \left( 90^\circ - \frac{75^\circ}{2} \right)}{\cos \frac{75^\circ}{2}} = \operatorname{tg} \frac{75^\circ}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = 37^\circ 30'. \end{aligned}$$

**1649.**  $\alpha = 7^\circ 30'$ .

**1650.** Iz  $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \alpha$  dobijamo

$$a^2 = b^2 \left( \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) + c^2 \left( \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) - 2bc \left( \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \right),$$

odnosno

$$a^2 = (b^2 + 2bc + c^2) \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + (b^2 - 2bc + c^2) \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2},$$

odakle je

$$a^2 = (b + c)^2 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + (b - c)^2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}.$$

**1651.** Data jednakost se može napisati u obliku

$$a \left( 1 - \operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \frac{\gamma}{2} \right) = b \left( \operatorname{tg} \beta \operatorname{tg} \frac{\gamma}{2} - 1 \right), \quad \text{ili}$$

$$a \frac{\cos \left( \alpha + \frac{\gamma}{2} \right)}{\cos \alpha \cos \frac{\gamma}{2}} = -b \frac{\cos \left( \beta + \frac{\gamma}{2} \right)}{\cos \beta \cos \frac{\gamma}{2}},$$

odakle je

$$a \cos \beta \cos \left( \alpha + \frac{\gamma}{2} \right) + b \cos \alpha \cos \left( \beta + \frac{\gamma}{2} \right) = 0.$$

Kako je  $\frac{\gamma}{2} = 90^\circ - \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2}$ ,  $\alpha + \frac{\gamma}{2} = 90^\circ - \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2}$ ,  $\beta + \frac{\gamma}{2} = 90^\circ - \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2}$ , onda je  $a \cos \beta \sin \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2} - b \cos \alpha \sin \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2} = 0$ , ili

$$\sin \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2} (a \cos \beta - b \cos \alpha) = 0, \quad \text{odakle je}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha = \beta \quad \text{ili} \\ a \cos \beta - b \cos \alpha = 0, \quad a \cos \beta = b \cos \alpha. \end{aligned}$$

Ova jednakost sa kosinusnom teoremom daje

$$\begin{aligned}a^2 &= b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \alpha \Rightarrow a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos \beta \\b^2 &= a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos \beta \Rightarrow b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos \beta.\end{aligned}$$

Razlika ovih jednakosti daje  $a^2 = b^2 \Rightarrow a = b$ .

**1652.** Ako uglovi trougla ispunjavaju uslove  $0 < \alpha \leq \beta \leq \gamma < 180^\circ$  i ako je  $\gamma = 90^\circ$ , tada je razlika

$$\begin{aligned}P - Q &= \sin \alpha + \sin \beta + \sin \gamma - (\cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma + 1) \\&= 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} + 1 - \left( 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} + 1 \right) \\&= 2 \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \left( \cos \frac{\gamma}{2} - \sin \frac{\gamma}{2} \right) = 0, \quad \text{tj. } P = Q.\end{aligned}$$

Obrnuto, ako je tačna jednakost  $P = Q$ , tada je

$$\begin{aligned}\sin \alpha + \sin \beta + \sin \gamma &= \cos \alpha + \cos \beta + \cos \gamma + 1, \\ \sin \alpha - \sin(90^\circ - \alpha) + \sin \beta - \sin(90^\circ - \beta) + \sin \gamma - \sin(90^\circ - \gamma) &= 1 \quad \text{ili} \\ \sqrt{2} \sin(\alpha - 45^\circ) + \sqrt{2} \sin(\beta - 45^\circ) + \sqrt{2} \sin(\gamma - 45^\circ) &= 1,\end{aligned}$$

odakle je

$$\sin(\alpha - 45^\circ) + \sin(\beta - 45^\circ) = \sin 45^\circ - \sin(\gamma - 45^\circ).$$

Dakle,

$$\begin{aligned}2 \sin \left( \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} - 45^\circ \right) \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} &= 2 \cos \frac{\gamma}{2} \sin \left( 45^\circ - \frac{\gamma}{2} \right) \quad \text{ili} \\ \sin \left( 45^\circ - \frac{\gamma}{2} \right) \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} &= \cos \frac{\gamma}{2} \sin \left( 45^\circ - \frac{\gamma}{2} \right), \quad \text{tj.} \\ \sin \left( 45^\circ - \frac{\gamma}{2} \right) \left( \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} - \cos \frac{\gamma}{2} \right) &= 0,\end{aligned}$$

odakle je

$$(1) \quad \sin \left( 45^\circ - \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) \sin \left( 45^\circ - \frac{\beta}{2} \right) \sin \left( 45^\circ - \frac{\gamma}{2} \right) = 0.$$

Kako su uglovi  $\frac{\alpha}{2}, \frac{\beta}{2}, \frac{\gamma}{2}$  oštri, iz (1) izlazi da bar jedan od uglova  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  mora biti  $90^\circ$ , tj. trougao je pravougli.

**1653.** Kako je  $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} = \operatorname{tg} 30^\circ$ , data jednakost se transformiše na

$$\begin{aligned}\sin \alpha \cos 30^\circ - \cos \alpha \sin 30^\circ + \sin \beta \cos 30^\circ \\ - \sin 30^\circ \cos \beta + \sin \gamma \cos 30^\circ - \cos \gamma \sin 30^\circ \quad \text{ili na} \\ \sin(\alpha - 30^\circ) + \sin(\beta - 30^\circ) + \sin(\gamma - 30^\circ) = 0.\end{aligned}$$

Ne umanjujući dokaz, ako pretpostavimo da je  $\gamma > 30^\circ$ , tada je

$$2 \sin \left( 60^\circ - \frac{\gamma}{2} \right) \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} + \sin(\gamma - 30^\circ) = 0,$$

odakle sledi

$$\sin \left( 60^\circ - \frac{\gamma}{2} \right) < 0 \Rightarrow 60^\circ - \frac{\gamma}{2} < 0 \Rightarrow \gamma > 120^\circ.$$

**1662.** Primenom obrasca za transformaciju proizvoda sinusa u zbir, leva strana jednakosti se svodi na desnu:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{\sin 10^\circ} - 4 \sin 70^\circ &= \frac{1 - 4 \sin 70^\circ \sin 10^\circ}{\sin 10^\circ} \\ &= \frac{1 - 4 \cdot 0,5(\cos(70^\circ - 10^\circ) - \cos(70^\circ + 10^\circ))}{\sin 10^\circ} \\ &= \frac{1 - 2(\cos 60^\circ - \cos 80^\circ)}{\sin 10^\circ} = \frac{2 \cos 80^\circ}{\sin 10^\circ} = 2.\end{aligned}$$

**1663.** Ako se članovi grupišu po dva i izvrše odgovarajuće transformacije, dobija se tvrđenje na ovaj način:

$$\begin{aligned}(\operatorname{tg} 81^\circ + \operatorname{tg} 9^\circ) - (\operatorname{tg} 63^\circ + \operatorname{tg} 27^\circ) &= \frac{\sin 90^\circ}{\cos 9^\circ \cos 81^\circ} - \frac{\sin 90^\circ}{\sin 27^\circ \cos 63^\circ} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin 9^\circ \cos 9^\circ} - \frac{1}{\sin 27^\circ \cos 27^\circ} = 2 \left( \frac{1}{\sin 18^\circ} - \frac{1}{\sin 54^\circ} \right) \\ &= \frac{2(\sin 54^\circ - \sin 18^\circ)}{\sin 54^\circ \sin 18^\circ} = \frac{4 \cos 36^\circ \sin 18^\circ}{\sin 54^\circ \sin 18^\circ} = 4.\end{aligned}$$

**1664.** Primeniti da je

$$\sin^2 24^\circ - \sin^2 6^\circ = (\sin 24^\circ + \sin 6^\circ)(\sin 24^\circ - \sin 6^\circ).$$

Zatim se transformiše zbir i razlika sinusa u proizvod.

**1665.** U zadacima 1665–1667 primeniti obrasce za poluuglove trigonometrijskih funkcija.

**1668.** a) Iz  $\operatorname{tg} x = \frac{1}{7}$  i  $\operatorname{tg} 2y = \frac{3}{4}$  sledi  $\operatorname{tg}(x + 2y) = 1$ , i odavde  $x + 2y = 45^\circ$ ;

b) izračunati  $\cos x$  i  $\cos y$  koristeći osnovne trigonometrijske jednakosti koje ih povezuju sa  $\operatorname{tg} x$  i  $\operatorname{tg} y$ , a zatim izračunati  $\cos 2x$  i  $\sin 4y$ .

**1669.** Vrednost datog izraza je  $S = -3$ , što znači da ne zavisi od  $x$ .

**1670.** Data jednakost se transformiše na sledeći način:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C - 1 = \frac{1 + \cos 2A}{2} + \frac{1 + \cos 2B}{2} + \cos^2 C - 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(\cos 2A + \cos 2B) + \cos^2 C = \cos(A + B) \cos(A - B) + \cos^2 C \\ &= \cos(180^\circ - C) \cos(A - B) + \cos^2 C = -\cos C(\cos(A - B) - \cos C) \\ &= 2 \cos C \sin \frac{A - B + C}{2} \sin \frac{A - B - C}{2} = 2 \cos A \cos B \cos C. \end{aligned}$$

Odavde sledi da je jedan od uglova  $A$ ,  $B$ ,  $C$  jednak  $90^\circ$ .

**1671.** Iz date relacije dobija se redom sledeće:

$$\begin{aligned} \cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C &= 1 \\ \iff \cos 2A + \cos 2B + \cos 2C &= -1 \\ \iff 2 \cos(A + B) \cos(A - B) + \cos 2(A + B) &= -1 \\ \iff 2 \cos(A + B) \cos(A - B) + 2 \cos^2(A + B) &= 0 \\ \iff 2 \cos(A + B) \cos(A - B) + \cos(A + B) &= 0 \\ \iff \cos(A + B) \cos A \cdot \cos B &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Odavde je  $A + B = 90^\circ$  ili  $B = 90^\circ$ .

Dakle trougao je pravougli, čime je dokaz završen.

**1672.** a) Kako je  $3C = 3 \cdot 180^\circ - 3(A + B)$ , jednakost se posle primene odgovarajućih formula svodi na oblik

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \cos \frac{3(A + B)}{2} \cos \frac{3(A - B)}{2} - \cos 3(A - B) - 1 &= 0, \quad \text{odnosno} \\ 2 \cos \frac{3(A + B)}{2} \cos \frac{3(A - B)}{2} - 2 \cos^2 \frac{3(A + B)}{2} &= 0 \\ \iff 2 \cos \frac{3(A + B)}{2} \left( \cos \frac{3(A - B)}{2} - \cos \frac{3(A + B)}{2} \right) &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Dalje je  $\frac{3(A + B)}{2} = 270^\circ - \frac{3}{2}C$ , pa je

$$\cos \frac{3(A + B)}{2} = \cos \left( 90^\circ + \frac{3}{2}C \right) = -\sin \frac{3}{2}C,$$

a razlika kosinusa u zagradama jednaka je  $-2 \sin \frac{3}{2}A \sin \frac{3}{2}B$ .

Prema tome, poslednja jednakost se svodi na oblik

$$\sin \frac{3A}{2} \sin \frac{3B}{2} \sin \frac{3C}{2} = 0.$$

Da bi ovaj proizvod bio jednak nuli potrebno je i dovoljno da jedan od faktora bude jednak nuli.

Neka na primer  $\sin \frac{3A}{2} = 0$ ; onda je  $\frac{3A}{2} = 180^\circ$  ili  $A = 120^\circ$ .

b) Slično postupku pod a) data jednakost se transformiše na oblik

$$\cos \frac{3A}{2} \cos \frac{3B}{2} \cos \frac{3C}{2} = 0,$$

odakle se izvodi zaključak da je jedan od uglova jednak  $60^\circ$ .

**1673.** Analogno zadacima 1670–1671.

**1674.** Neka je  $\arcsin \frac{3}{5} = x$  i  $\arcsin \frac{4}{5} = y$ , tada je  $\sin x = \frac{3}{5}$ ,  $\sin y = \frac{4}{5}$ .

Izračunava se da je  $\cos x = \frac{4}{5}$  i  $\cos y = \frac{3}{5}$ . Tada je

$$\begin{aligned} \sin \left( \arcsin \frac{3}{5} + \arcsin \frac{4}{5} \right) &= \sin(x + y) = \sin x \cos y + \cos x \sin y \\ &= \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{3}{5} + \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{4}{5} = 1. \end{aligned}$$

**1675.**  $\frac{13}{85}$ . **1676.**  $\frac{71}{98}$ . **1677.** 1. **1678.** 8. **1679.**  $-\frac{9}{13}$ .

**1680.** Ako se dati izraz označi sa  $x$  i uzme se tangens od leve i desne strane, dobija se

$$\operatorname{tg} x = \operatorname{tg} \left( \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{2} + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{3} \right) = \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}} \iff \operatorname{tg} x = 1 \iff x = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

Dakle, vrednost datog izraza je  $\frac{\pi}{4}$ .

**1681.** 1. **1682.** 0. **1683.**  $-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ . **1684.**  $\frac{77}{85}$ .

**1685.** Analogno zadatku 1680.

**1686.** Neka je  $\arcsin x = y \Rightarrow \sin y = \frac{\operatorname{tg} y}{\sqrt{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 y}}$ . Imamo

$$\operatorname{tg} y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \quad \operatorname{ctg} y = \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}, \quad \text{pa je}$$

$$y = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \quad y = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}.$$

**1687.** Neka je  $A = \arcsin x + \arcsin y$ ,  $\arcsin x = u$  i  $\arcsin y = v$ . Poslednje dve jednakosti ekvivalentne su jednakostima  $x = \sin u$  i  $y = \sin v$ . Sinus leve i desne strane prve jednakosti svodi se postupno

$$\sin A = \sin(\arcsin x) \cos(\arcsin y) + \cos(\arcsin x) \sin(\arcsin y),$$

pa je

$$\sin A = x\sqrt{1-y^2} + y\sqrt{1-x^2}.$$

Odavde sledi da je

$$A = \arcsin(x\sqrt{1-y^2} + y\sqrt{1-x^2}).$$

**1688.** Analogno prethodnom zadatku. **1689.** Analogno zadatku 1687.

#### 4.4. Trigonometrijske jednačine

**1690.** Data jednačina se svodi na

$$\sin x(2 \sin x + 1) = 0 \iff \sin x = 0 \vee 2 \sin x + 1 = 0.$$

Jednačina  $\sin x = 0 \iff x_k = k\pi$ , ( $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ ), a jednačina

$$2 \sin x + 1 = 0 \iff \sin x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\iff x_m = \frac{7\pi}{6} + 2m\pi \vee x_n = \frac{11\pi}{6} + 2n\pi, \quad (m, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

**1691.**  $x_k = k\pi$ , ( $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ )  $x_m = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + 2m\pi$ , ( $m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ ).

**1692.** Ako se jednačina napiše u obliku

$$\sin 3x = \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2x\right) \iff 3x - \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2x\right) = 2k\pi \vee 3x + \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} - 2x\right) = 2m\pi,$$

tj.

$$x_k = \frac{\pi}{10}(4k+1) \vee x_m = \frac{\pi}{2}(4m+1) \quad (k, m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

**1693.** Ako levu i desnu stranu jednačine razvijemo po adicionoj teoremi, dobijamo ekvivalentnu jednačinu

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \sin x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos x \iff \operatorname{tg} x = \sqrt{3}.$$

Prema tome,  $x_k = \frac{\pi}{3} + k\pi$  ( $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ ).

**1694.** a)  $x = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2k\pi}{3}$ ,  $x = \frac{7\pi}{18} + \frac{2n\pi}{3}$ ; b)  $x = \frac{1}{6} \pm \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{2k\pi}{3}$ ,  $k, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

**1695.** a)  $x = \frac{7\pi}{6} + 2k\pi$ ; b)  $x = \frac{\pi}{6} - 0,25 + \frac{k\pi}{2}$ ,  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

**1696.** a)  $x = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{k\pi}{2}$ ,  $x = \frac{5\pi}{12} + n\pi$ ,  $x = \frac{2\pi}{3} + m\pi$ ,  $x = \frac{11\pi}{12} + r\pi$ ;

b)  $x = \frac{1}{8} \pm \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{k\pi}{2}$ ,  $x = \frac{1}{8} \pm \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{n\pi}{2}$ ,  $k, n, m, r \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

**1697.** a)  $x = \frac{k\pi}{2}$ ,  $x = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{n\pi}{2}$ ;

b)  $x = \frac{7\pi}{2} + 8k\pi$ ,  $x = -\frac{5\pi}{2} + 8n\pi$ ,  $k, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

**1698.**  $x_k = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \vee x_m = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2m\pi \vee x_n = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2n\pi$   
( $k, m, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ ).

**1699.**  $x_k = \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \vee x_m = \frac{\pi}{2} + m\pi \vee x_n = \frac{5\pi}{2} + 2n\pi$   
( $k, m, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ ).

**1700.**  $x_k = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \vee x_n = \frac{3\pi}{4} + n\pi$ , ( $k, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ ).

**1701.** Data jednačina ekvivalentna je jednačinama:

$$\sin 3x + (\sin 5x + \sin x) = 0 \iff \sin 3x + 2 \sin 3x \cos 2x = 0$$

$$\sin 3x(2 \cos 2x + 1) = 0.$$

Odatle sledi

$$x_k = \frac{k\pi}{3} \vee x_m = \frac{\pi}{3} + m\pi \vee x_n = \frac{2\pi}{3} + n\pi, \quad (k, m, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

**1702.**  $x_k = (2k+1)\pi \vee x_m = \frac{4\pi}{3} + 4m\pi \vee x_n = -\frac{4\pi}{3} + 4n\pi$ ,  
( $k, m, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ ).

**1703.** Da bi data jednačina imala rešenja mora biti istovremeno

$$\sin x = 1 \quad \text{ i } \quad \sin 5x = 1, \text{ tj. } x_n = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi, \quad x_k = \frac{\pi}{10} + \frac{2k\pi}{5},$$

$$(k, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

Rešenja date jednačine se dobijaju rešavanjem Diofantove jednačine

$$\frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi = \frac{\pi}{10} + \frac{2k\pi}{5} \iff 5n - k + 1 = 0.$$

Za  $k = 5n + 1$ , rešenje druge jednačine je  $x_n = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi$ . Dakle, rešenje prve jednačine zadovoljava drugu.

**1704.**  $x_k = \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{k\pi}{2}, (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$

**1705.** Ova jednačina se svodi na kvadratnu jednačinu po  $\cos x$ ,

$$\cos^2 x + 2 \cos x - 3 = 0,$$

čija su rešenja  $\cos x = -3, \cos x = 1$ . Kako prvo rešenje nema smisla, ostaje samo  $\cos x = 1$ , odakle je  $x_k = 2k\pi (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$

**1706.** Data jednačina se svodi na:

$$\sin \frac{x}{2} - (1 - \cos x) = 0 \iff \sin \frac{x}{2} - 2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} = 0 \iff \sin \frac{x}{2} \left( 1 - 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \right) = 0.$$

Odavde je  $\left( \sin \frac{x}{2} = 0 \Rightarrow x_k = 2k\pi \right) (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$ , ili

$$\sin \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \iff x_m = \frac{\pi}{3} + 4m\pi \vee x_n = \frac{5\pi}{3} + 4n\pi, (m, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

**1707.** Kako je  $\sqrt{3} = \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{3}}{\cos \frac{\pi}{3}}$  leva strana transformiše se u oblik

$$2 \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = 2, \text{ odakle sledi}$$

$$\sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = 1 \iff x = \frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

**1708.** Data jednačina je ekvivalentna disjunkciji  $\cos x = 3 \vee \cos x = \frac{1}{2}$ .

Kako prva jednačina nema realnih rešenja, rešenja date jednačine su rešenja druge jednačine sistema:  $x_k = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$

**1709.**  $x_k = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \vee x_n = \frac{7\pi}{6} + 2n\pi \vee x_m = \frac{11\pi}{6} + 2m\pi$

$(k, m, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$

**1710.**  $x_k = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi \vee x_m = \operatorname{arctg} 2 + m\pi, (k, m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$

**1711.**  $x_k = \pm \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi, (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$

**1712.** Data jednačina ekvivalentna je jednačini

$$\frac{1 + \operatorname{tg} x}{1 - \operatorname{tg} x} - 1 = 2 \sin x \cos x \iff \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} x}{1 - \operatorname{tg} x} - 2 \sin x \cos x = 0$$

$$\iff \sin x \left( \frac{1}{\cos x - \sin x} - \cos x \right) = 0$$

$$\iff \sin x = 0 \vee \frac{1}{\cos x - \sin x} - \cos x = 0.$$

Jednačina

$$(1) \quad \sin x = 0 \iff x_k = k\pi, (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots),$$

a jednačina

$$\frac{1}{\cos x - \sin x} - \cos x = 0 \iff \frac{1 - \cos^2 x + \sin x \cos x}{\cos x - \sin x} = 0.$$

Za  $\cos x - \sin x \neq 0$  imamo

$$\sin^2 x + \sin x \cos x = 0, \quad \sin x (\sin x + \cos x) = 0,$$

odakle sledi da je  $\sin x = 0$  čija su rešenja (1) ili

$$\sin x + \cos x = 0 \iff \operatorname{tg} x = -1 \iff x_m = \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2m\pi, (m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

**1713.** Data jednačina ekvivalentna je jednačini

$$(\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x)(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) = 0.$$

Kako je  $(\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) \neq 0$ , tada je

$$\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x = 0 \iff \operatorname{tg}^2 x = 1 \iff x_k = k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{4}, (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

**1714.** Data jednačina ekvivalentna je jednačini

$$\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x = 1 - \sin^2 x$$

$$\iff \sin x \cos x - \cos^2 x = 0 \iff (\cos x = 0 \vee \operatorname{tg} x = 1)$$

$$\iff x_n = (2n + 1)\frac{\pi}{2} \vee x_m = m\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}, (n, m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$



**1715.** Data jednačina ekvivalentna je jednačini

$$(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)(\sin^2 x - \cos^2 x) = \frac{1}{2} \iff \cos 2x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\iff x_k = k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3}, \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

**1716.** Data jednačina ekvivalentna je jednačini

$$\left(\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{5}{8} \iff 2 + 2\cos^2 2x = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\iff 1 + \cos 4x = \frac{1}{2} \iff \cos 4x = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\iff x_k = \pm \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{k\pi}{2}, \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

**1717.** Data jednačina ekvivalentna je jednačini

$$\frac{1}{2}(\sin 8x + \sin 2x) - \frac{1}{2}(\sin 14x + \sin 2x) = 0 \iff \sin 8x - \sin 14x = 0$$

$$\iff -2\sin 3x \cos 11x = 0 \iff \sin 3x = 0 \vee \cos 11x = 0.$$

Jednačina

$$\sin 3x = 0 \Rightarrow x_k = \frac{k\pi}{3}, \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots),$$

a jednačina

$$\cos 11x = 0 \iff x_m = \frac{\pi}{22}(2m + 1), \quad (m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

**1718.**  $x_k = k\pi \vee x_n = \frac{\pi}{18} + \frac{n\pi}{9}, \quad (k, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$

**1719.**  $x_k = \frac{k\pi}{3}, \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$

**1720.**  $x_k = \frac{\pi}{2}(2k + 1) \vee x_m = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, \quad (k, m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$

**1721.**  $x_k = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$

**1722.**  $x_k = \pm \frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi, \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$

**1723.**  $x_k = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \vee x_m = (2m + 1)\pi, \quad (k, m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$

**1724.** Izrazimo  $\operatorname{tg} 2x$  i  $\sin 2x$  pomoću  $\operatorname{tg} x$ . Imamo

$$\frac{2 \operatorname{tg} x}{1 - \operatorname{tg} x} - \operatorname{tg} x = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} x}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x}.$$

Ova jednačina ekvivalentna je sistemu

$$\operatorname{tg} x = 0 \vee \frac{2}{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 x} - 1 = \frac{8}{3(1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x)}.$$

Prva jednačina daje skup rešenja  $x_k = k\pi, \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$ , a druga je ekvivalentna jednačini

$$3 \operatorname{tg}^4 x + 14 \operatorname{tg}^2 x - 5 = 0,$$

odakle sledi

$$\operatorname{tg} x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \iff x_m = \frac{\pi}{6} + m\pi \vee x_n = \frac{5\pi}{6} + n\pi, \quad (m, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

Jednačina  $\operatorname{tg}^2 x = -5$  nema realnih rešenja.

**1725.**  $x_k = \pm \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi \vee x_m = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, \quad (k, m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$

**1726.**  $x_k = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \vee x_m = \frac{2m\pi}{5} \vee x_n = (2n + 1)\pi, \quad (k, m, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$

**1727.** Data jednačina ekvivalentna je jednačini

$$(\sin x + \sin 3x) - (\cos x + \cos 3x) + (\sin 2x - \cos 2x) = 0$$

$$\iff 2\sin 2x \cos x - 2\cos 2x + (\sin 2x - \cos 2x) = 0$$

$$\iff (2\cos x + 1)(\sin 2x - \cos 2x) = 0$$

$$\iff 2\cos x + 1 = 0 \vee \sin 2x - \cos 2x = 0,$$

odakle sledi da je:

$$2\cos x + 1 = 0 \iff x_n = \frac{2\pi}{3}(3n + 1), \quad (n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots),$$

$$\sin 2x - \cos 2x = 0 \iff \operatorname{tg} 2x = 1 \iff x_k = \frac{\pi}{8}(4k + 1), \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

**1728.** Data jednačina se svodi na:

$$(\cos 2x + \cos 6x) - (1 - \cos 8x) = 0 \iff 2\cos 4x \cos 2x - 2\cos^2 4x = 0$$

$$\iff \cos 4x \sin 3x \sin x = 0 \iff \cos 4x = 0 \vee \sin 3x = 0 \vee \sin x = 0.$$

Kako su rešenja jednačine  $\sin x = 0$  sadržana u skupu rešenja jednačine  $\sin 3x = 0$ , onda je

$$x_k = \frac{\pi}{8}(2k + 1) \vee x_n = \frac{n\pi}{3}, \quad (k, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

**1729.** Data jednačina ekvivalentna je jednačini

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \sin \frac{3x}{2} \sin \frac{x}{2} &= 2 \sin \frac{3x}{2} \cos \frac{3x}{2} \iff \sin \frac{3x}{2} \left( \sin \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{3x}{2} \right) = 0 \\ &\iff \sin \frac{3x}{2} \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2} \right) \sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = 0 \\ &\iff \sin \frac{3x}{2} = 0 \vee \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{x}{2} \right) = 0 \vee \sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Rešenja date jednačine su

$$x_k = \frac{2k\pi}{3} \vee x_n = \frac{\pi}{2}(4n-1) \vee x_m = \frac{\pi}{4}(4m+1), \quad (k, n, m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

**1730.** Data jednačina ekvivalentna je jednačini

$$2 \sin 3x \cos 2x + 1 - \cos 2x = 1 \iff \cos 2x(2 \sin 3x - 1) = 0,$$

odavde sledi

$$x_k = \frac{\pi}{4}(2k+1), \quad x_n = \frac{\pi}{18} + \frac{2n\pi}{3}, \quad x_m = \frac{5\pi}{18} + \frac{2m\pi}{3} \quad (k, n, m \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

**1731.** Data jednačina je ekvivalentna jednačini

$$\sin 5x - \sin 3x = 0 \iff 2 \sin x \cos 4x = 0.$$

Odatle sledi da su rešenja:

$$x_k = k\pi \vee x_n = \frac{\pi}{8}(2n+1), \quad (k, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

**1732.** Data jednačina ekvivalentna je jednačini

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 4x + 2 \cos^2 x &= 0 \iff \cos 4x + 1 + \cos 2x = 0 \\ &\iff 2 \cos^2 2x + \cos 2x = 0 \iff \cos 2x(2 \cos 2x + 1) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Dakle, rešenja date jednačine su:

$$x_k = k\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{4} \vee x_n = n\pi \pm \frac{\pi}{3}, \quad (k, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

**1733.** Kako je  $1 + \cos 4x = 2 \cos^2 2x$ , dobija se  $\cos^2 2x(2 \sin 4x - 1) = 0$ , odakle izlazi  $x_k = \frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \vee x_n = \frac{\pi}{24} + \frac{n\pi}{2} \vee x_m = \frac{5\pi}{24} + \frac{m\pi}{2} \quad (k, n, m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$

**1734.**  $x_k = \frac{k\pi}{4} \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$

**1735.**  $x_k = \frac{k\pi}{2} \vee x_n = \frac{\pi}{8}(2n+1) \quad (k, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$

**1736.** Kako je  $\sin x = \frac{2a-3}{4-a}$  ova jednačina ima rešenje ako je

$$-1 \leq \frac{2a-3}{4-a} \leq 1 \iff a \in \left( -1, \frac{7}{3} \right].$$

**1737.** Data jednačina ekvivalentna je jednačini  $\sin 2x = \frac{2}{m}$ , odakle sledi  $m \leq -2 \vee m \geq 2$ .

**1738.** Data jednačina ekvivalentna je jednačini

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sin mx}{\cos mx} \cdot \frac{\sin nx}{\cos nx} &= 1 \iff \sin mx \sin nx = \cos mx \cos nx \\ &\iff \cos(mx+nx) = 0 \iff x_k = \frac{2k+1}{m+n} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots). \end{aligned}$$

**1739.** Data jednačina se svodi na:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin px - \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - qx \right) &= 0 \iff \sin \left( \frac{p+q}{2}x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) \cos \left( \frac{p-q}{2}x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = 0 \\ &\iff \sin \left( \frac{p+q}{2}x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = 0 \vee \cos \left( \frac{p-q}{2}x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

odakle je

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \frac{p+q}{2}x - \frac{\pi}{4} &= k\pi \iff x_k = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4k+1}{p+q}\pi, \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, 2, \dots), \\ (2) \quad \frac{p-q}{2}x + \frac{\pi}{4} &= \frac{2m+1}{2}\pi \iff x_m = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{4m+1}{p-q}\pi, \quad (m = 0, \pm 1, 2, \dots). \end{aligned}$$

U slučaju  $p = q$  skup rešenja (2) nema smisla, pa je rešenje  $x_k = \frac{4k+1}{4p}\pi$ , dok za  $p = -q$  skup rešenja (1) nema smisla. U slučaju (2) rešenje je  $x_m = \frac{4m+1}{4p}\pi$ .

**1740.** Data jednačina postaje:

$$\begin{aligned} 4 \sin x \sin 2x \sin 3x &= 2 \sin 2x \cos 2x \iff \sin 2x(2 \sin x \sin 3x - \cos 2x) = 0 \\ &\iff \sin 2x \cos 4x = 0, \end{aligned}$$

gde je proizvod  $\sin x \sin 3x$  transformisan u zbir. Rešenja su:

$$x_n = \frac{n\pi}{2} \vee x_k = \frac{\pi}{8}(2k+1), \quad (n, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

**1741.** Kako je

$$\sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} - x\right) = -\cos x \quad \text{ i } \quad \operatorname{tg}\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{x}{2}\right) = \operatorname{ctg} \frac{x}{2},$$

data jednačina ekvivalentna je jednačini  $2(1 + \cos x) - \sqrt{3} \operatorname{ctg} \frac{x}{2} = 0$ . Ako primenimo formulu  $\operatorname{ctg} \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1 + \cos x}{\sin x}$ , tada je poslednja jednačina ekvivalentna sistemu

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(1 + \cos x = 0 \vee \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \\ \Leftrightarrow x_n &= (2n+1)\pi \vee x_k = k\pi + (-1)^k \frac{\pi}{3}, \quad (n, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots). \end{aligned}$$

**1742.** Ako se zameni  $\operatorname{ctg} x = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x}$ , data jednačina se svodi na

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1 + \cos x}{\sin x(1 + \cos x)} &= 2 \Leftrightarrow \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \quad (1 + \cos x \neq 0) \\ \Rightarrow x_k &= k\pi + (-1)^k \frac{\pi}{6}, \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots). \end{aligned}$$

**1743.** Pošto je  $\operatorname{ctg}(x - \pi) = -\operatorname{ctg}(\pi - x) = \operatorname{ctg} x$ , data jednačina se svodi na

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \operatorname{ctg} x - (\cos x + \sin x) \left(\frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{\cos x}\right) &= 4 \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{\sin x \cos x} = 4 \\ \Leftrightarrow \sin 2x = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow x_k &= \frac{\pi}{2}k + (-1)^k \frac{\pi}{12}, \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots). \end{aligned}$$

**1744.** Leva strana jednačine se svodi na  $1 - \sin x$ , a imenilac desne strane na

$$\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} + \operatorname{ctg} \frac{x}{2} = \frac{2}{\sin x},$$

odakle sledi da je data jednačina ekvivalentna jednačini

$$1 - \sin x = \sin x \Rightarrow x_k = k \cdot 180^\circ + (-1)^k 30^\circ, \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

**1745.** Jednačina se može napisati u obliku

$$3 \sin x - 4 \sin^3 x = 4 \sin x(1 - 2 \sin^2 x) \quad \text{ ili } \quad \sin x(4 \sin^2 x - 1) = 0.$$

Rešenja su:  $x_n = n \cdot 180^\circ \vee x_m = m \cdot 180^\circ \pm 30^\circ$ ,  $(n, m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$ .

**1746.**  $x_k = (2k+1)\pi \vee x_n = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2n\pi}{3} \quad (k, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$ .

**1747.**  $x_k = \frac{k\pi}{6} \vee x_n = \pm \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2n\pi \quad (k, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$ .

**1748.** Jednačina se može napisati u obliku

$$(\cos x + \cos 3x) + (\cos x + \cos 5x) = 0.$$

Rešenja su:  $x_n = \frac{2n+1}{4}\pi \vee x_m = \frac{2m+1}{2}\pi \quad (m, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$ .

**1749.** Data jednačina ekvivalentna je sa:

$$\begin{aligned} & 2 \sin 2x \cos x + \sin 2x = 2 \cos^2 x + \cos x \\ \Leftrightarrow & \sin 2x(2 \cos x + 1) = \cos x(2 \cos x + 1) \\ \Leftrightarrow & 2 \sin x \cos x(2 \cos x + 1) - \cos x(2 \cos x + 1) = 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow & \cos x(2 \cos x + 1)(2 \sin x - 1) = 0, \\ \Rightarrow & x_k = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \vee x_n = 2n\pi \pm \frac{2\pi}{3} \vee x_m = m\pi + (-1)^m \frac{\pi}{6} \quad (k, n, m \in \mathbb{Z}). \end{aligned}$$

**1750.** Data jednačina je ekvivalentna jednačini:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2 2x &= \sin 3x + \sin x \Leftrightarrow \sin^2 2x - 2 \sin 2x \cos x = 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow & 2 \sin 2x \cos x(\sin x - 1) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \sin 2x = 0 \\ & \vee \cos x = 0 \vee \sin x - 1 = 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow & \left(\sin 2x = 1 \Leftrightarrow x_k = \frac{k\pi}{2}\right) \vee \left(\cos x = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_n = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\ & \vee \left(\sin x = 1 \Leftrightarrow x_m = 2m\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad (k, n, m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots). \end{aligned}$$

Primitimo da skup rešenja  $x_n$  obuhvata skup rešenja  $x_m$ .

**1751.** Data jednačina ekvivalentna je sa:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\sin^3 x(\sin x + \cos x)}{\sin x} + \frac{\cos^3 x(\sin x + \cos x)}{\cos x} = \cos 2x \\ \Leftrightarrow & (\sin x + \cos x)(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \\ \Leftrightarrow & (\sin x + \cos x)(1 + \sin x - \cos x) = 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow & \sin x + \cos x = 0 \vee \sin x - \cos x + 1 = 0. \\ \sin x + \cos x = 0 & \Leftrightarrow x_k = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots), \\ \cos x - \sin x = 1 & \Leftrightarrow \left(x_n = 2n\pi \vee x_m = 2m\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \quad (n, m \in \mathbb{Z}). \end{aligned}$$

**1752.** Kako je  $\sin^2 x = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} x}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 x}$ , data jednačina postaje:

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg}^3 x - 2 \operatorname{tg}^2 x + 3 \operatorname{tg} x - 2 &= 0 \Leftrightarrow (\operatorname{tg} x - 1)(\operatorname{tg}^2 x - \operatorname{tg} x + 2) = 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow & (\operatorname{tg} x - 1 = 0 \vee \operatorname{tg}^2 x - \operatorname{tg} x + 2 = 0). \end{aligned}$$

Jednačina

$$\operatorname{tg} x - 1 = 0 \iff x_1 = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}),$$

a jednačina  $\operatorname{tg}^2 x - \operatorname{tg} x + 2 = 0$ , nema realnih rešenja.

**1753.** Leva strana jednačine se transformiše u oblik

$$4 \sin^2 x \cos x = 2 \sin x \sin 2x = \cos x - \cos 3x.$$

Data jednačina ekvivalentna je jednačini

$$\begin{aligned} \cos x - \cos 3x &= \cos x - \sin x \iff \cos 3x = \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) \\ \iff 3x \pm \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) &= 2k\pi \iff x_k = k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} \vee x_n = \frac{n\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8} \quad (k, n \in \mathbb{Z}). \end{aligned}$$

**1754.** Pošto je  $\cos^2(1-3x) = \frac{1 + \cos(2x-6x)}{2}$ , data jednačina ekvivalentna je jednačini

$$4 \cos^2(2-6x) + 8 \cos(2-6x) - 5 = 0.$$

Njena rešenja su  $x_k = \frac{1}{3} \pm \frac{\pi}{18} - \frac{k\pi}{3}$ ,  $(k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$ .

**1755.** Data jednačina ekvivalentna je jednačini

$$\begin{aligned} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{10} + \frac{3x}{2}\right) - \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{10} - \frac{x}{2}\right) &= \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{10} - \frac{x}{2}\right) \\ \iff 2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{5} + \frac{x}{2}\right) \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{10}\right) &= \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{10} - \frac{x}{2}\right). \end{aligned}$$

Kako je  $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{5} + \frac{x}{2}\right) = \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{10} - \frac{x}{2}\right)$ , prethodna jednačina ekvivalentna je

$$\begin{aligned} \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{10} - \frac{x}{2}\right) \left(2 \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{10}\right) - 1\right) &= 0 \\ \iff \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{10} - \frac{x}{2}\right) = 0 \vee \sin\left(x - \frac{\pi}{10}\right) &= \frac{1}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

pa je

$$x_m = \frac{10m+3}{5}\pi \vee x_n = \frac{30n+4}{15}\pi \vee x_k = \frac{30k+14}{15}\pi \quad (m, n, k \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

**1756.** Ako podelimo datu jednačinu sa  $\cos^2 x \neq 0$ , ona postaje

$$5 \operatorname{tg}^2 x - 3 \operatorname{tg} x - 2 = 0,$$

odakle sledi

$$\begin{aligned} \left( \operatorname{tg} x = 1 \Rightarrow x_k = k \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi \right) \\ \vee \left( \operatorname{tg} x = -\frac{2}{5} \Rightarrow x = -\operatorname{arctg} \frac{2}{5} + n\pi \quad (k, n \in \mathbb{Z}) \right). \end{aligned}$$

**1757.** Kako je  $\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$ , data jednačina je homogena i svodi se na oblik  $\operatorname{tg}^2 x + 2 \operatorname{tg} x - 3 = 0$ , odakle izlazi

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg} x = 1 &\iff x_k = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots). \\ \operatorname{tg} x = -3 &\iff x_n = n\pi - \operatorname{arctg} 3, \quad (n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots). \end{aligned}$$

**1758.** Ako se primeni identitet  $1 = \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x$  data jednačina je homogena i svodi se na oblik

$$\operatorname{tg}^2 x + \sqrt{3} \operatorname{tg} x = 0 \Rightarrow x_k = k\pi \vee x_n = \frac{\pi}{3}(3n-1), \quad (k, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

**1759.**  $x_k = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi \vee x_n = -\operatorname{arctg} 5 + n\pi$ ,  $(k, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$ .

**1760.** Kako je  $2 = 2(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)$  data jednačina postaje homogena.

$$x_k = k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \vee x_n = n\pi - \operatorname{arctg} \frac{7}{4}, \quad (n, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

**1761.**  $x_k = \frac{\pi}{4}(4k+1) \vee x_n = n\pi + \operatorname{arctg} \frac{3}{2}$ ,  $(k, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$ .

**1762.**  $x_k = (2k+1)\frac{\pi}{2} \vee x_n = n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,  $(k, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$ .

**1763.**  $x_k = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi \vee x_n = n\pi + \operatorname{arctg} 3$ ,  $(k, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots)$ .

**1764. Primedba 1.** Data jednačina je oblika

$$(1) \quad A \sin x + B \cos x = C.$$

Leva strana jednačine (1) može se napisati u obliku  $a \sin(x + \varphi)$ , gde su  $a$  i  $\varphi$  nepoznati parametri koje treba odrediti iz

$$(2) \quad A \sin x + B \cos x = a \sin(x + \varphi).$$

Jednakost (2) može se napisati u obliku

$$(3) \quad A \sin x + B \cos x = a \cos \varphi \sin x + a \sin \varphi \cos x.$$

Da bi (3) bilo ispunjeno za svako  $x$ , treba da je

$$(4) \quad A = a \cos \varphi, \quad B = a \sin \varphi.$$

Zbir kvadrata jednačine sistema (4) daje formulu za određivanje parametra  $a$

$$(5) \quad a = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2}.$$

Količnik jednačina sistema (5) daje formulu za izračunavanje parametra  $\varphi$ .

$$(6) \quad \operatorname{tg} \varphi = \frac{B}{A}.$$

**I način.** Data jednačina može se rešiti na osnovu primedbe 1. Za datu jednačinu iz (5) sledi  $a = \sqrt{1 + (-3)^2} = 2$ , a iz (6)  $\operatorname{tg} \varphi = -\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \varphi = -\frac{\pi}{3}$ .

Data jednačina na osnovu (1) i (2) ekvivalentna je jednačini

$$2 \sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = 2 \iff x = \frac{5\pi}{6}, \quad (k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

**Primedba 2.** Pri rešavanju nekih problema iz trigonometrije često se  $\sin x$  i  $\cos x$  izražavaju pomoću  $\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}$  i to:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin x &= 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} = \frac{2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2 \operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}}, \\ \cos x &= \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \operatorname{tg}^2 \frac{x}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

Ako se uvede da je  $\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} = t$ , prethodni obrasci postaju

$$(1) \quad \sin x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2},$$

$$(2) \quad \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}.$$

**II način.** Ako se iskoristi primedba 2 i prethodne formule (1) i (2), data jednačina ekvivalentna je jednačini

$$\frac{2t}{1+t^2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}(1-t^2)}{1+t^2} = 2 \iff (2+\sqrt{3})t^2 - 2t + 2 + \sqrt{3} = 0,$$

odakle je  $t = \frac{1}{2-\sqrt{3}}$ . Smenom  $\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} = t$  imamo

$$\operatorname{tg} \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{2-\sqrt{3}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{(2-\sqrt{3})^2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2-\sqrt{3}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{1-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos \frac{5\pi}{6}}{1+\cos \frac{5\pi}{6}}},$$

odakle sledi da je  $x_k = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, (k \in \mathbb{Z})$ .

**III način.** Kako je  $\sqrt{3} = \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{3}}{\cos \frac{\pi}{3}}$ , data jednačina ekvivalentna je jednačini:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin x \cos \frac{\pi}{3} - \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cos x &= 2 \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \iff \sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = 1 \\ \iff x - \frac{\pi}{3} &= \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \iff x_k = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}). \end{aligned}$$

**1765.** Analogno prethodnom zadatku (primedba 2) dobijaju se rešenja:  $x_k = 2k\pi - \arctg \frac{\sqrt{13}-2}{9} \vee x_n = 2k\pi + \arctg \frac{\sqrt{13}+2}{9}, (k, n \in \mathbb{Z})$ .

**1766.** Deljenjem date jednačine sa 2 dobija se  $\sin(x - 30^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ , odakle je

$$\begin{aligned} x - 30^\circ &= 45^\circ + 360^\circ k \Rightarrow x_k = 75^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot k \quad \text{ili} \\ x - 30^\circ &= 135^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot n \Rightarrow x_n = 165^\circ + 360^\circ \cdot n \quad (k, n \in \mathbb{Z}). \end{aligned}$$

**1767.** Analogno prethodnom zadatku data jednačina se svodi na oblik

$$\cos \left( 4x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},$$

odakle sledi

$$x_k = \frac{5\pi}{48} + \frac{k\pi}{2} \vee x_n = \frac{\pi}{48} + \frac{n\pi}{2}, \quad (k, n \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

**1768.**  $x_k = 2k\pi - \frac{7\pi}{12} \vee x_n = 2n\pi + \frac{11\pi}{12}$ .

**1769.**  $x_k = 2k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3} \vee x_n = 2n\pi, (k, n \in \mathbb{Z})$ .

$$1770. x_k = 2k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{12} \vee x_n = (2n+1)\pi + \frac{\pi}{12}.$$

$$1771. x_k = \frac{(8k+1)\pi}{12} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

$$1772. x_k = 2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} \vee x_n = 2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad (k, n \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

1773. Neka je  $\sin x + \cos x = z$ . Tada je  $5z^2 - 12z + 7 = 0$ , odakle je  $z_1 = 1$ ,  $z_2 = \frac{7}{5}$ . Dakle,

$$\sin x + \cos x = 1 \quad \text{ i } \quad \sin x + \cos x = \frac{7}{5}.$$

$$x_k = 2k\pi \vee x_n = 2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} \vee x_m = 2m\pi + 2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\vee x_p = 2p\pi + 2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{3} \quad (k, n, m, p \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

$$1774. \text{ Kako je } \left| \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \right| = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}, \text{ onda je } \left| \frac{2}{\sin 2x} \right| = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

1° Ako je  $\sin 2x \geq 0$ , imamo

$$\frac{2}{\sin 2x} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \iff \sin 2x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},$$

odakle sledi

$$2x = k\pi + (-1)^k \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} \iff x_k = \frac{k\pi}{2} + (-1)^k \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

2° Ako je  $\sin 2x < 0$ , tada je  $-\frac{2}{\sin 2x} = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \iff \sin 2x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ , odakle je

$$2x = n\pi - (-1)^n \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} \iff x_n = \frac{n\pi}{2} - (-1)^n \cdot \frac{\pi}{6} \quad (n \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

1775. Ako se pomnoži data jednačina sa  $\frac{1}{2}$ , onda se može napisati u obliku

$$\frac{1}{2} \cos 7x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sin 7x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos 5x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 5x, \text{ ili}$$

$$\sin \frac{\pi}{6} \cos 7x + \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \sin 7x = \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \cos 5x + \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \sin 5x, \text{ tj.}$$

$$\sin \left( 7x + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \sin \left( 5x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right).$$

Odatle

$$7x + \frac{\pi}{6} - 5x + \frac{\pi}{3} = 2k\pi \quad \text{ ili } \quad 7x + \frac{\pi}{6} + 5x + \frac{\pi}{3} = (2k+1)\pi.$$

$$x_k = (12k+1)\frac{\pi}{12} \vee x_n = (4n+1)\frac{\pi}{24} \quad (k, n \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

1776. Ako se pomnoži data jednačina sa  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ , onda se može napisati u obliku  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin(\pi \log x) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cos(\pi \log x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ , ili  $\cos \left( \pi \log x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ , a odatle  $\pi \log x - \frac{\pi}{4} = \pm \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \iff x_k = 10^{2k} \vee x_n = 10^{2n+\frac{1}{2}} \quad (k, n \in \mathbb{Z})$ .

1777. Kako je  $\log_b a = \frac{1}{\log_a b}$ , tada je  $\log_{\cos x} \sin x + \frac{1}{\log_{\cos x} \sin x} - 2 = 0$  ili

$$(\log_{\cos x} \sin x)^2 - 2 \log_{\cos x} \sin x + 1 = 0, \text{ tj.}$$

$$(\log_{\cos x} \sin x - 1)^2 = 0 \iff \log_{\cos x} \sin x = 1 \iff \sin x = \cos x$$

$$\iff x_k = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}),$$

jer mora biti ispunjen uslov  $\sin x > 0$  i  $\cos x < 0$ .

1778. a) Leva strana date jednačine može se transformisati u oblik

$$(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)(\sin^4 x - \sin^2 x \cos^2 x + \cos^4 x)$$

$$= (\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)^2 - \frac{3}{4} \sin^2 2x = 1 - \frac{3}{4} \sin^2 2x,$$

pa je  $1 - \frac{3}{4} \sin^2 2x = a$ , odakle je

$$\sin^2 2x = \frac{4(1-a)}{3} \quad \text{ ili } \quad \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{2} = \frac{4(1-a)}{3},$$

$$\text{tj. } \cos 4x = \frac{8a-5}{3}.$$

Potreban i dovoljan uslov za egzistenciju realnih rešenja date jednačine je nejednačina  $-1 \leq \frac{8a-5}{3} \leq 1$ , odakle je  $\frac{1}{4} \leq a \leq 1$ .

b) Za  $a = 1$ ,  $x_k = \frac{k\pi}{2}$ , a ako je  $a = \frac{1}{4}$ ,  $x_n = \frac{n\pi}{2} \pm \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (n, k \in \mathbb{Z})$ .

1779. Kako je  $a = a(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)$ , data jednačina postaje

$$(1) \quad (1-a) \sin^2 x - \sin x \cos x - (a+2) \cos^2 x = 0.$$

Neka je  $a \neq 1$ , tada iz (1) sledi da je  $\cos x \neq 0$ .

U suprotnom slučaju mi bismo imali  $\sin x = \cos x = 0$ , što je nemoguće. Ako podelimo jednačinu (1) sa  $\cos^2 x$  i uvedemo smenu  $\operatorname{tg} x = t$ , dobijamo kvadratnu jednačinu

$$(2) \quad (1-a)t^2 - t - (a+2) = 0.$$

Jednačina (1) ima rešenje ukoliko jednačina (2) ima realna rešenja, tj.:

$$D = -4a^2 - 4a + 9 \geq 0,$$

odakle nalazimo

$$-\frac{\sqrt{10}+1}{2} \leq a \leq \frac{\sqrt{10}-1}{2}.$$

Za  $a = 1$  imamo  $\sin x(\sin x + 3\cos x) = 0$ , odakle

$$x_k = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \vee x_n = n\pi - \arctg 3 \quad (k, n \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

**1780.** Pošto je

$$\sin^4 x = \left( \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right)^2, \quad \cos^2 x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}$$

zamenom  $\cos 2x = t$ , data jednačina postaje

$$(1) \quad t^2 - 6t + 4a^2 - 3 = 0.$$

Data jednačina ima rešenja za one vrednosti parametra  $a$ , za koje koreni  $t_1$  i  $t_2$  jednačine (1) su realni i njihove apsolutne vrednosti ne prelaze 1.

Rešavanjem jednačine (1) nalazimo

$$t_1 = 3 - 2\sqrt{3-a^2}, \quad t_2 = 3 + 2\sqrt{3-a^2}.$$

Rešenja  $t_1$  i  $t_2$  jednačine (1) su realna, ako je

$$(2) \quad |a| \leq 3.$$

Ako je uslov (2) ispunjen  $t_2 > 1$  i zato ta vrednost ne dolazi u obzir. Radi toga, tražene vrednosti parametra  $a$  zadovoljavaju uslov (2), za koji je  $|t_1| \leq 1$ , tj.

$$(3) \quad -1 \leq 3 - 2\sqrt{3-a^2} \leq 1.$$

Iz (3) izlazi  $-4 \leq -2\sqrt{3-a^2} \leq -2$ , odakle

$$(4) \quad 1 \leq \sqrt{3-a^2} \leq 2.$$

Pošto je nejednačina  $\sqrt{3-a^2} \leq 2$  zadovoljena za  $|a| \leq \sqrt{3}$ , sistem jednačina (4) svodi se na nejednačinu  $\sqrt{3-a^2} \geq 1$ , odakle nalazimo  $|a| \leq \sqrt{2}$ .

Dakle, data jednačina ima rešenja za  $|a| \leq \sqrt{2}$  i to

$$x_k = \pm \frac{1}{2} \arccos(3 - 2\sqrt{3-a^2}) + k\pi.$$

**1781.** Kako ugao  $x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ , tada je  $\lambda > 0$ , jer je  $\sin x > 0$  i  $\cos x > 0$ , pa data jednačina, posle kvadriranja, postaje

$$1 + 2\sin x \cos x = \lambda^2 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x.$$

Smenom  $\sin 2x = t$  imamo  $\lambda^2 t^2 - 4t - 4 = 0$ , odakle dobijamo

$$(1) \quad t_{1/2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4+4\lambda^2}}{\lambda^2}.$$

Pošto  $x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ , tada  $\sin 2x > 0$ , pa u jednačini (1) treba uzeti znak plus, tj.

$$t = \frac{2 + \sqrt{4+4\lambda^2}}{\lambda^2}.$$

Tražene vrednosti parametra su rešenja nejednačine  $\frac{2 + \sqrt{4+4\lambda^2}}{\lambda^2} \leq 1$ , odakle nalazimo  $\lambda \geq 2\sqrt{2}$ .

**1782.** Proizvod u datoj jednačini transformišemo u zbir

$$\frac{1}{2} \left( \cos 2mx + \cos \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = a \quad \text{ili} \quad \cos 2mx = \frac{4a-1}{2}.$$

Dovoljan i potreban uslov za egzistenciju rešenja date jednačine je nejednačina  $-1 \leq \frac{4a-1}{2} \leq 1$ , odakle  $-\frac{1}{4} \leq a \leq \frac{3}{4}$ .

**1783.** Pošto je  $|\sin x| \leq 1$ , proizvod dva sinusa jednak je jedinici, ako je

$$1^\circ \sin 2x = 1 \text{ i } \sin 6x = 1;$$

$$2^\circ \sin 2x = -1 \text{ i } \sin 6x = -1.$$

Analizirajmo slučaj  $1^\circ$ . Imamo  $x_k = \frac{(4k+1)\pi}{4}$  i  $x_n = \frac{(4n+1)\pi}{12}$ .

Ako izjednačimo nađene vrednosti  $x$ , imamo

$$\frac{(4k+1)\pi}{4} = \frac{(4n+1)\pi}{12},$$

odakle je  $6k = 2n - 1$ .

Paran broj ne može biti jednak neparnom, pa je tvrdjenje  $1^\circ$  nemoguće. Analogno se pokazuje da je i  $2^\circ$  nemoguće.

**1784.** Kako je

$$(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x)^2 - 2 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x + \sin 2x + a = 0 \quad \text{ili}$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2x + \sin 2x + a = 0, \quad \text{tj.} \quad \sin^2 2x - 2 \sin 2x - 2(a+1) = 0,$$

odakle  $\sin 2x = 1 \pm \sqrt{2a+3}$ . Za realnost rešenja neophodno je  $2a+3 \geq 0$  ili  $a \geq -\frac{3}{2}$ . Kako je  $|\sin 2x| < 1$ , tada  $|1 \pm \sqrt{2a+3}| \leq 1$ .

Analizirajmo odvojeno poslednje nejednačine:

$1^\circ$   $|1 - \sqrt{2a+3}| \geq -1$ , odakle je  $-\frac{3}{2} \leq a \leq \frac{1}{2}$ . U ovom slučaju

$$\sin 2x = 1 - \sqrt{2a+3} \Rightarrow x_k = \frac{\pi k}{2} + \frac{(-1)^k}{2} \arcsin(1 - \sqrt{2a+3}).$$

$2^\circ$   $|1 + \sqrt{2a+3}| \leq 1$ , no kako je sa druge strane  $1 + \sqrt{2a+3} \leq 1$ , tada je  $\sqrt{2a+3} = 0$ , tj.  $a = -\frac{3}{2}$ , pa je  $\sin 2x = 1$ .

Rešenje ove jednačine je sadržano u rešenju  $1^\circ$ .

**1785.** Kako je

$$\frac{1}{2}(\cos(b-c)x - \cos(b+c)x) = \frac{1 - \cos(b+c)x}{2} + a \quad \text{ili}$$

$$\cos(b-c) - \cos(b+c)x = 1 - \cos(b+c)x + 2a, \quad \text{tj.}$$

$$\cos(b-c)x = 2a + 1.$$

Potreban i dovoljan uslov za egzistenciju rešenja je  $-1 \leq 2a+1 \leq 1$  ili  $-2 \leq 2a \leq 0$ , odakle je  $-1 \leq a \leq 0$ .

**1786.** Leva strana jednačine transformiše se u oblik

$$\frac{1 + \cos(2x+2\alpha)}{2} + \frac{1 + \cos(2x-2\alpha)}{2} = \sin 2\alpha \quad \text{ili}$$

$$\cos(2x+2\alpha) + \cos(2x-2\alpha) = 2 \sin 2\alpha - 2, \quad \text{tj.}$$

$$2 \cos 2x \cos 2\alpha = 2(\sin 2\alpha - 1).$$

Ako je  $\cos 2\alpha \neq 0$ , tj. ako je  $\alpha \neq \pm \frac{\pi}{4}$ , poslednja jednačina postaje

$$\cos 2x = \frac{\sin 2\alpha - 1}{\cos 2\alpha} = \frac{1 - \sin 2\alpha}{-\cos 2\alpha} = \frac{1 - \cos\left(2\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{\sin\left(2\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)}$$

$$\frac{2 \sin^2\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{2 \sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \cos\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = \operatorname{tg}\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}\right), \quad \text{tj.}$$

$$(1) \quad \cos 2x = \operatorname{tg}\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}\right).$$

Kako je  $-1 \leq \cos 2x \leq 1$ , tada je  $-1 \leq \operatorname{tg}\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \leq 1$  ili

$$\operatorname{tg}\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \leq \operatorname{tg}\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \leq \operatorname{tg}\frac{\pi}{4},$$

odakle je

$$-\frac{\pi}{4} < \alpha - \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \quad \text{tj.} \quad 0 \leq \alpha \leq \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

Dakle dobijeni interval zadovoljava pretpostavku  $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

Iz (1) imamo

$$2x = \pm \arccos\left(\operatorname{tg}\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right) + 2k\pi,$$

$$x_k = \pm 0,5 \arccos\left(\operatorname{tg}\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right) + 2k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

**1787.** Napišimo datu jednačinu u obliku

$$\sin(2x+x) + \sin 2x - m \sin x = 0 \quad \text{ili}$$

$$2 \sin x \cos^2 x + \sin x \cos 2x + 2 \sin x \cos x - m \sin x = 0, \quad \text{tj.}$$

$$\sin x(4 \cos^2 x + 2 \cos x - m - 1) = 0,$$

odakle izlazi:

$$(1) \quad \sin x = 0,$$

$$(2) \quad \cos x = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{4m+5}}{4},$$

$$(3) \quad \cos x = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{4m+5}}{4}.$$



Iz (1) nalazimo  $x_k = k\pi$  ( $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ ). Rešenja jednačine (2) i (3) su realna, ako je  $4m+5 \geq 0$ , tj.  $m \geq -\frac{5}{4}$ ; da bi jednačina (3) imala rešenja neophodno je da je

$$(4) \quad \left| \frac{-1 + \sqrt{4m+5}}{4} \right| \leq 1$$

a za egzistenciju rešenja jednačine (4) neophodno je

$$(5) \quad \left| \frac{-1 - \sqrt{4m+5}}{4} \right| \leq 1$$

Iz (4) imamo  $|-1 + \sqrt{4m+5}| \leq 4$  ili

$$-4 \leq -1 + \sqrt{4m+5} \leq 4 \quad \text{tj.} \quad -3 \leq \sqrt{4m+5} \leq 5,$$

odakle je  $m \leq 5$ .

Iz (5) imamo  $-4 \leq -1 - \sqrt{4m+5} \leq 4$  odakle  $m \leq 1$ .

Dakle,  $x_k = k\pi$ , za  $m$  koje  $m$ .

$$x_n = 2n\pi \pm \arccos \frac{-1 + \sqrt{4m+5}}{4}, \text{ ako je } -\frac{5}{4} < m < 5.$$

$$x_n = 2n\pi \pm \arccos \frac{-1 - \sqrt{4m+5}}{4}, \text{ ako je } -\frac{5}{4} \leq m \leq 1.$$

**1788.**  $m \in (-\infty, 1] \cup [5, +\infty)$ .

$$\textbf{1789. } x_k = k\pi, \text{ za svako } m, x_n = (-1)^n \cdot \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{3-m}{4}} + 2n\pi, x_\ell = \pi - (-1)^\ell \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{3-m}{4}} + 2\ell\pi \text{ za } -1 \leq m \leq 3, (k, n, \ell \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

**1790.** Data jednačina ekvivalentna je jednačini

$$\sin x = 0 \vee 4 \sin^2 x + m \sin x - 3 = 0.$$

Prva jednačina je ispunjena za  $x_k = k\pi$ . Druga jednačina ima jedno rešenje za  $\sin x$ , ako je  $m < -1$  i  $m > 1$ , a dva rešenja, ako je  $-1 \leq m \leq 1$ .

$$\textbf{1791. } x_k = (2k+1)\pi; \quad x_n = 2\pi \left( 2n \pm \frac{1}{3} \right) \quad (k, n \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

**1792.** Data jednačina ekvivalentna je sistemima

$$(1) \quad \cos x \geq 0 \wedge 3 \cos x = \cos x - 5$$

$$(2) \quad \cos x \leq 0 \wedge 3 \cos x = -\cos x - 4.$$

Iz sistema (1)  $\cos x = -\frac{5}{2}$ , a  $\left| -\frac{5}{2} \right| > 1$ , pa rešenja nema.

Iz sistema (2)  $\cos x = -\frac{5}{4}$ , a  $\left| -\frac{5}{4} \right| > 1$ , pa i u ovom slučaju rešenja nema.

**1793.** Dato je  $x^2 = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi$  odakle sledi: za  $k = 0$ ,

$$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{3}}; \quad k = 1, 2, 3, \dots \quad x = \pm \sqrt{2k \pm \frac{\pi}{3}}.$$

**1794.** Data jednačina ekvivalentna je jednačini

$$\sqrt{49 - x^2} = 2k\pi \iff 49 - x^2 = 4\pi^2 k^2.$$

Ova jednačina ima realna rešenja za  $k = 0$  i  $k = 1$ , tj.

$$x_{1/2} = \pm 7, \quad x_{3/4} = \pm \sqrt{49 - 4\pi^2}.$$

**1795.** Pošto je

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg} \left( x^2 + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) \operatorname{tg} \left( x^2 - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) &= \operatorname{tg} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \left( \frac{\pi}{3} - x^2 \right) \right) \cdot \operatorname{tg} \left( x^2 - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \\ &= \operatorname{ctg} \left( \frac{\pi}{3} - x^2 \right) \cdot \operatorname{tg} \left( x^2 - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = -\operatorname{ctg} \left( x^2 - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) = -1, \end{aligned}$$

tj. leva strana date jednačine  $-1$ , a desna  $2$ , što je zaista nemoguće.

**1796.** Napišimo datu jednačinu u obliku  $\operatorname{tg}(x^2 - x) = \operatorname{tg} 2$ , odakle je

$$x^2 - x - 2 = k\pi \quad \text{ili} \quad x^2 - x - (2 + k\pi) = 0,$$

$$\text{tj. } x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{4k\pi + 9}}{2}.$$

Uslov za egzistenciju rešenja je  $4k\pi + 9 \geq 0$ , ili  $k \geq \frac{9}{4\pi}$ . Pošto  $k$  mora biti ceo

broj i  $k > -1$ , tj.  $x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{4k\pi + 9}}{2}$ , gde je  $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

**1797.** Kako je  $\cos |x| = \cos x$  i  $\operatorname{tg}^2 |x| = \operatorname{tg}^2 x$ , data jednačina se može napisati u obliku

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg}^2 |x| &= \frac{1 - \cos |x|}{1 + \cos |x|} \iff \frac{\sin^2 |x|}{\cos^2 |x|} = \frac{1 - \cos |x|}{1 + \cos |x|} \\ &\iff \frac{1 - \cos^2 |x|}{1 + \sin^2 |x|} = \frac{1 - \cos |x|}{1 + \sin |x|}. \end{aligned}$$

Ako pomnožimo obe strane ove jednačine sa  $1 - \sin |x| \neq 0$  tada je

$$\frac{1 - \cos^2 |x|}{1 - \sin |x|} = 1 - \cos |x| \iff (1 - \cos |x|)(\cos |x| - \sin |x|) = 0.$$

Ova jednačina ekvivalentna je disjunkciji

$$(1 - \cos |x| = 0 \iff \cos |x| = 1 \iff x_k = 2k\pi) \\ \vee \left( \cos |x| - \sin |x| = 0 \iff \operatorname{tg} |x| = 1 \iff x_n = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{n\pi}{2} \right) \quad (k, n \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

**1798.** Iz date jednačine dobija se  $\pi x^2 \pm 2\pi x = 2k\pi$  ( $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ ) ili  $x^2 \pm 2x - 2k = 0$ , odakle je  $x = \mp 1 \mp \sqrt{2k+1}$ . Uslov egzistencije rešenja je  $2k+1 \geq 0$ , ili  $k \geq 0$ . Da bi  $x$  bio ceo broj, neophodno je da broj  $\sqrt{2k+1}$  bude ceo. Kako je kvadratni koren iz potpunog kvadrata neparnog broja, neparan broj, to je broj  $\mp 1 \mp \sqrt{2k+1}$  paran broj.

**1799.** Pošto je  $\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$  i  $1 = \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x$ , tada je

$$\operatorname{tg} x = \frac{9 \sin^2 x + 6 \sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x}{9 \cos^2 x + 6 \sin x \cos x + \sin^2 x} = 0 \\ \iff \operatorname{tg} x - \frac{(3 \sin x + \cos x)^2}{(3 \cos x + \sin x)^2} = 0 \iff \operatorname{tg} x - \left( \frac{3 \operatorname{tg} x + 1}{3 + \operatorname{tg} x} \right)^2 = 0 \\ \iff \operatorname{tg}^3 x - 3 \operatorname{tg}^2 x + 3 \operatorname{tg} x - 1 = 0 \iff (\operatorname{tg} x - 1)^3 = 0 \iff \operatorname{tg} x = 1 \\ \iff x_k = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

**1800.** Data jednačina može se napisati u obliku

$$(\sin 2x + 3) \sin^2 x (\sin^2 x - 1) + 1 = 0 \\ \iff (\sin 2x + 3) \sin^2 x \cos^2 x - 1 = 0 \\ \iff (\sin 2x + 3) 4 \sin^2 x \cos^2 x - 4 = 0 \\ \iff (\sin 2x + 3) \sin^2 2x - 4 = 0 \\ \iff \sin^3 2x + 3 \sin^2 2x - 4 = 0 \\ \iff (\sin 2x - 1)(\sin 2x + 2)^2 = 0.$$

Pošto je  $(\sin 2x + 1)^2 > 0$  za svako  $x$ , onda je  $\sin 2x - 1 = 0$ , tj.  $x_k = \frac{\pi}{4}(4k+1)$ , ( $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ ).

**1801.** Data jednačina se može transformisati na sledeći način:

$$\frac{1 - \cos 2x^2}{2} + \frac{1 - \cos 4x^2}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos 6x^2}{2} + \frac{1 - \cos 8x^2}{2} \\ \iff \cos 2x^2 + \cos 4x^2 = \cos 6x^2 + \cos 8x^2 \\ \iff \cos 3x^2 \cos x^2 - \cos 7x^2 \cos x^2 = 0 \\ (1) \quad \iff \cos x^2 \sin 2x^2 \sin 5x^2 = 0.$$

Jednačina (1) ekvivalentna je disjunkciji

$$\left( \cos x^2 = 0 \iff x_k^2 = \frac{2k+1}{2}\pi \right) \vee \left( \sin 2x^2 = 0 \iff x_n^2 = \frac{n\pi}{2} \right) \\ \vee \left( \sin 5x^2 = 0 \iff x_m^2 = \frac{m\pi}{5} \right).$$

Pošto je  $x^2 \geq 0$ , onda ( $k, n, m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ ) za  $n = 2\ell + 1$ ,  $x_n^2 = \frac{2\ell+1}{2}\pi = x_\ell^2$ . Sva rešenja date jednačine su

$$x_k = \sqrt{\frac{2k+1}{2}}\pi \quad \text{ i } \quad x_m = \sqrt{\frac{m\pi}{5}}, \quad (k, m = 0, 1, 2, \dots).$$

**1802.** Ako proizvode na levoj strani date jednačine transformišemo u zbir, dobijamo  $\cos 7x - \cos x = 0$  ili  $\sin 4x \sin 3x = 0$ , odakle je:

$$x_k = \frac{k\pi}{4} \vee x_n = \frac{n\pi}{3}, \quad (k, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

$$\mathbf{1803.} \quad x_k = \frac{\pi}{24} + \frac{k\pi}{2}, \quad x_n = \frac{5\pi}{24} + \frac{n\pi}{2} \quad (k, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

**1804.** Data jednačina se transformiše u oblik

$$\sin \frac{x}{2} \left( \cos \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2} \right) \left( \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} - 3 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} \right) = 0.$$

Odatle sledi:  $x_k = 2k\pi$ ,  $x_n = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2n\pi$ ,  $x_m = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + 2m\pi$  ( $k, n, m \in \mathbb{Z}$ ).

$$\mathbf{1805.} \quad x_k = \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{2}{3}k\pi, \quad x_n = 4n\pi \quad (k, n \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

$$\mathbf{1806.} \quad x_k = \frac{2}{3}\pi + 2k\pi, \quad x_n = 2n\pi \quad (k, n \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

**1807.** Data jednačina se može napisati u obliku

$$2 \sin 3x \cos x + \sqrt{3} \sin 3x = 0.$$

Odatle sledi:

$$\sin 3x = 0 \iff x_k = \frac{k\pi}{3}, \quad \cos x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \iff x_n = \pm \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2n\pi \quad (k, n \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

**1808.** Data jednačina se svodi na:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\cos x + \sin x)^2 (\cos x - \sin x) = -\cos 2x \\ & \iff (\cos x + \sin x)(\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) = -\cos 2x \\ & \iff \cos 2x (\cos x + \sin x + 1) = 0 \iff \left( \cos 2x = 0 \iff x_k = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{k\pi}{2} \right) \\ & \quad \vee \left( \cos x + \sin x + 1 = 0 \iff 2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} + 2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} = 0 \right) \\ & \iff 2 \cos \frac{x}{2} \left( \cos \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2} \right) = 0 \iff x_n = \pi + 2n\pi \vee x_m = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2m\pi \\ & \quad (k, n, m = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots). \end{aligned}$$

**1809.** Da bi data jednačina bila određena neophodno je:  $x \neq \frac{k\pi}{2}$  ( $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ ).

Njena rešenja su:  $x_n = \frac{\pi}{4} + n\pi$  ( $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ ).

**1810.** Ako je  $\sin 2x \geq 0$ , tada je  $1 + \sin 2x \geq 1$ , a  $1 - \sin x \leq 1$ . Onda je data jednačina ekvivalentna jednačini

$$-\log_{\frac{1}{3}}(1 + \sin 2x) + \log_{\frac{1}{3}}(1 - \sin 2x) = 1.$$

Antilogaritmovanjem se dobija  $\frac{1 - \sin 2x}{1 + \sin 2x} = \frac{1}{3}$ , odakle je:

$$\sin 2x = \frac{1}{2} \iff x = (-1)^k \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{k\pi}{2}.$$

Analogno, ako je  $\sin 2x < 0$ , tada je  $1 + \sin 2x < 1$ , a  $1 - 2 \sin 2x > 1$ , pa se data jednačina svodi na oblik

$$\log_{\frac{1}{3}}(1 + \sin 2x) - \log_{\frac{1}{3}}(1 - \sin 2x) = 1,$$

odakle nalazimo:  $\sin 2x = -\frac{1}{2} \iff x = (-1)^{k+1} \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{k\pi}{2}$ .

**1811.** Pošto je  $\sin^2 3x = \frac{1 - \cos 6x}{2}$ , data jednačina ekvivalentna je jednačini  $2 \cdot 2^{2 \cos 6x} + \frac{4}{2^{2 \cos 6x}} = 9$ . Smena  $2^{2 \cos 6x} = t$  svodi poslednju jednačinu na kvadratnu  $2t^2 - 9t + 4 = 0$ . Rešenja date jednačine su

$$x_k = \frac{k\pi}{3} \vee x_n = \pm \frac{\pi}{9} + \frac{n\pi}{3} \quad (k, n \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

**1812.**  $x_k = (-1)^k \frac{\pi}{3} + k\pi$  ( $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ ).

**1813.** Da bi data jednačina imala smisla mora da važi:  $\operatorname{tg} x > 0 \wedge \operatorname{tg} 2x > 0$ , pa je ona ekvivalentna  $\operatorname{tg} x \cdot \operatorname{tg} 2x = 1$ . Postavljeni uslov zadovoljava samo rešenje

$$\operatorname{tg} x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \iff x_k = \frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

**1814.** Pošto je

$$\sin 2x + \sqrt{3} \cos 2x = 2 \left( \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \cos 2x \right) = 2 \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{6} - 2x \right),$$

data jednačina ekvivalentna je jednačini

$$4 \cos^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{6} - 2x \right) - 5 = \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{6} - 2x \right).$$

Iz ove jednačine dobijamo

$$\cos \left( \frac{\pi}{6} - 2x \right) = -1 \iff x = \frac{7\pi}{12} + k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

Drugo rešenje ne odgovara.

**1815.** Data jednačina je ekvivalentna sa:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} + \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = 3 + 2 \sin 2x \iff \frac{2}{\sin 2x} = 3 + 2 \sin 2x \\ & \iff 2 \sin^2 2x + 3 \sin 2x - 2 = 0 \iff \left( \sin 2x = \frac{1}{2} \vee \sin 2x = -2 \right) \\ & \quad \left( x_n = \frac{\pi}{12} + n\pi \vee x_k = \frac{5\pi}{12} + k\pi \right), \end{aligned}$$

gde su  $k$  i  $n$  celi brojevi. Jednačina  $\sin 2x = -2$  nema rešenja.

**1816.** Jednačina ima smisla ako je  $x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$  ( $k$  ceo broj) i tada je ekvivalentna jednačini

$$\begin{aligned} (\cos x - \sin x)(\cos x + \sin x)^2 &= \cos x + \sin x \\ \iff (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x - 1)(\cos x + \sin x) &= 0 \\ \iff \cos x + \sin x = 0 \vee \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x - 1 &= 0 \\ \iff \operatorname{tg} x = -1 \vee \cos 2x = 1 \iff x = -\frac{\pi}{4} + m\pi \vee x = n\pi \end{aligned}$$

( $n$  i  $m$  celi brojevi) .

**1817.**  $x = \frac{(-1)^k \pi}{24} + \frac{k\pi}{4}$  ( $k$  ceo broj) .

**1818.** Data jednačina ekvivalentna je jednačini

$$\begin{aligned} (2 \cos 3x + 4 \cos x - 1) \log \cos 2x &= -\log \cos 2x \\ \iff 2(\cos 3x + 2 \cos x) \log \cos 2x &= 0 \\ \iff \cos 2x = 1 \vee \cos 3x + 2 \cos x &= 0 \\ \iff (2x_k = 2k\pi) \vee \cos x(4 \cos^2 x - 1) &= 0 \\ \iff (x_k = k\pi) \vee \left( \cos x = 0 \vee \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \vee \cos x = -\frac{1}{2} \right) \\ \iff x_k = k\pi \vee x_n = \frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi \vee x_m = \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + 2m\pi \vee x_\ell = \pm \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\ell\pi \end{aligned}$$

( $k, n, m, \ell \in \mathbb{Z}$ ). Zbog uslova  $\cos 2x > 0$  otpadaju rešenja  $x_n, x_m$  i  $x_\ell$ .

**1819.** Smena  $3^{\sin^2 x} = t, x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$  ( $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ ).

**1820.**  $x = k\pi \vee x = \frac{2n\pi}{3}$  ( $k, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ ).

**1821.**  $x_k = -\frac{5\pi}{16} + 2k\pi, x_\ell = \frac{15\pi}{16} + 2\ell\pi, x_m = \frac{3\pi}{16} + 2m\pi, x_n = \frac{23\pi}{16} + 2n\pi$  ( $k, \ell, m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ ).

**1822.**  $x_k = k \vee x_\ell = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{4\ell + 3}}{2}$  ( $k, \ell \in \mathbb{Z}$ ) .

**1823.** Data jednačina ekvivalentna je jednačini

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(\pi \operatorname{tg} x + \pi \operatorname{ctg} x) &= 0 \\ (1) \quad \iff \pi \operatorname{tg} x + \pi \operatorname{ctg} x &= \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}). \end{aligned}$$

Ova jednačina ima rešenja ako su ispunjeni uslovi  $x \neq p\pi, x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + 2q\pi, \pi \operatorname{tg} x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + r\pi, \pi \operatorname{ctg} x \neq s\pi$  ( $p, q, r, s \in \mathbb{Z}$ ).

Smenom  $\operatorname{tg} x = t$ , jednačina (1) postaje kvadratna po  $t$ ,

$$t^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2} + k\right)t + 1 = 0.$$

Rešenja date jednačine su:

$$c = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1 + 2k \pm \sqrt{(1 + 2k)^2 - 16}}{4} + n\pi$$

gde je  $n$  ceo broj, a  $k$  takođe ceo broj ( $k \neq -2, -1, 0, 1, 2$ ) i  $x = \operatorname{arctg} \frac{1}{2} + m\pi$ , ( $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ ).

**1824.** Smenom  $\cos x - \sin x = t$ , dobija se jednačina

$$\sqrt{1 - t - t^2} = t \iff 2t^2 + t - 1 = 0 \wedge t > 0.$$

Rešenje date jednačine je  $x = -\frac{\pi}{4} \pm \arccos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} + 2k\pi$  ( $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ ).

**1825.** Data jednačina je ekvivalentna jednačini

$$1 - \cos 2x + \sin 2x - (\sin x + \cos x) = 0.$$

Primenom identiteta

$$1 - \cos 2x = 2 \sin^2 x, \quad \sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$$

prethodna jednačina je ekvivalentna jednačini

$$2 \left( \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \right) (\sin x + \cos x) = 0.$$

Rešenja ove jednačine su:

$$x = (-1)^k \frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi, \quad x = -\frac{\pi}{4} + n\pi \quad (n, k \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

**1826.** Data jednačina ekvivalentna je jednačini

$$\begin{aligned} (\sin x + \cos x - 1)(1 - \sin x \cos x) &= 1 - \sin x \cos x \\ \iff (\sin x + \cos x - 1)(\sin x \cos x - 1) &= 0 \\ \iff \sin 2x = 2 \vee \sin x + \cos x - 1 &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Jednačina  $\sin 2x = 2$  nema realnih rešenja, a rešenja jednačine

$$\sin x + \cos x = 1 \text{ su } x_k = 2k\pi, x_m = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2m\pi \quad (k, m \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

**1827.** a) Primenom identiteta  $\sin 3x = 3 \sin x - 4 \sin^3 x$  i

$$\sin x \cdot \sin y = \frac{1}{2}(\cos(x-y) - \cos(x+y)),$$

data jednačina ekvivalentna je jednačini

$$(\sin x - 1)(3 - 4 \sin^2 x) = 0 \iff \left( \sin x = 1 \vee \sin x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \vee \sin x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \\ \iff x_k = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \vee x_n = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{\pi}{3} + n\pi \vee x_m = (-1)^m \frac{\pi}{3} + m\pi$$

$$\text{b) } x_k = 2k\pi \vee x_n = \pm \frac{\pi}{6} + 2n\pi \vee x_m = \pm \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2m\pi \quad (k, n, m \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

$$\textbf{1828. } x = \arccos \left( \pm \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{2(-1 + \sqrt{17})} \right) + 2k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

$$\textbf{1829. } x = \pm \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} + k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

**1830.** Jednačina je ekvivalentna sistemu

$$5 \sin 2x - 2 = (\sin x - \cos x)^2 \sin x \geq \cos x.$$

Rezultat:

$$x_n = \frac{13\pi}{12} + 2n\pi, \quad x_k = \frac{5\pi}{12} + 2k\pi \quad (n, k \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

**1831.** Smenom  $\sin(\pi(13x+9)^2) = y$  data jednačina se svodi na kvadratnu  $2y^2 - 5y + 3 = 0$ .

$$x_n = \frac{9}{13} \pm \frac{1}{13} \sqrt{0,5 + 2n\pi} \quad (n \in \mathbb{Z}, n \geq 0).$$

$$\textbf{1832. } x = 105^\circ. \quad \textbf{1833. } x = k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

$$\textbf{1834. } \text{Smena } \sqrt{\sin x} = t, t \geq 0, x = (-1)^k \frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

$$\textbf{1835. } x_k = (-1)^k \arcsin \frac{5}{8} + k\pi, x_n = (-1)^n \arcsin \frac{1}{8} + n\pi,$$

$$x_m = (-1)^{m+1} \arcsin \frac{7}{8} + m\pi \quad (k, n, m \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

$$\textbf{1836. } x_k = \pm \frac{\pi}{12} - \frac{\pi}{18} + \frac{2k\pi}{3} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}). \quad \textbf{1837. } x_k = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

**1838.** Data jednačina ekvivalentna je sistemu

$$\cos 2x = \sin x \wedge \sin x + \cos \frac{x}{2} > 0.$$

$$x_k = \frac{\pi}{6} + 4k\pi, \quad x_n = \frac{5\pi}{6} + 4n\pi \quad (k, n \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

**1839.** Ako je  $\sin x + \sin 2x > 0$ , data jednačina je ekvivalentna jednačini  $2x - 5 = 1$ ; odavde  $x = 3$ , međutim  $\sin 3 + \sin 6 < 0$ . Ako je  $\sin x + \sin 2x < 0$ , dobija se  $x = 2$ , međutim  $\sin 2 + \sin 4 > 0$ . Ostaje još slučaj  $\sin x + \sin 2x = 0$ , odakle se dobija da je

$$x_k = \frac{2k\pi}{3}, \quad x_n = \pi(2n+1) \quad (k, n \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

$$\textbf{1840. } x_k = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi, x_n = 2n\pi \quad (k, n \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

$$\textbf{1841. } x = -\log_2^3 \left( \frac{(2k+1)\pi}{4} \right) \quad (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots).$$

**1842.** Data jednačina se može prikazati u obliku:

$$\sin x + 2 \sin x \cos x \cos a + 2 \sin^2 x \sin a - \sin a = 0$$

$$\iff \sin x + \sin 2x \cos a - \cos 2x \sin a = 0$$

$$\iff \sin x + \sin(2x - a) = 0$$

$$\iff 2 \cos \frac{x-a}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{3x-a}{2} = 0$$

$$\iff \cos \frac{x-a}{2} = 0 \vee \sin \frac{3x-a}{2} = 0$$

$$\iff x_k = (2k+1)\pi + a \vee x_n = \frac{2n\pi + a}{3} \quad (k, n \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

**1843.** Ako se proizvod sinusa transformiše u razliku kosinusa, data jednačina ekvivalentna je jednačini

$$2c^2(\cos(B-A) - \cos(2x+A+B)) = a^2 + b^2 + 4ab.$$

Kako je trougao pravougli, važe jednakosti

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2, \quad A+B = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad a = c \cos A, \quad b = c \sin A.$$

Poslednja jednačina je ekvivalentna jednačini

$$\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2A\right) - \cos\left(2x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} + 2\sin A \cos A$$

$$\iff \sin 2A + \sin 2x = \frac{1}{2} + \sin 2A \iff \sin 2x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\iff x_m = \left(m + \frac{1}{12}\right)\pi, \quad x_n = \left(\frac{5}{12} + n\right)\pi \quad (n, m \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

$$1844. \quad x = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

$$1845. \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \leq \alpha \leq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

$$1846. \quad \left((-1)^{k+1}\frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi, \pm\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\ell\pi\right); \\ \left((-1)^k\frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi, \pm\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2\ell\pi\right) \quad (k, \ell \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

$$1847. \quad \left(-\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2n\pi\right); \quad \left(\frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, \frac{5\pi}{3} + 2n\pi\right) \quad (k, n \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

$$1848. \quad \left(\pm\frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi, \frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi\right) \quad (k, n \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

1849. Ako jednačine datog sistema kvadriramo a zatim saberemo, dobijamo

$$\sin^2 y + 3\cos^2 y = 2 \iff \cos^2 y = \frac{1}{2}.$$

Odavde je

$$\cos y = \pm\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad \sin y = \pm\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

Iz sistema se dobija  $\sin x = \pm\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\cos x = \pm\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ .

Sistem je zadovoljen za sledeće uređenje prave  $(x, y)$ :

$$1^\circ \quad \sin x = \frac{1}{2}, \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \sin y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \cos y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\iff \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, \frac{\pi}{4} + 2m\pi\right);$$

$$2^\circ \quad \sin x = \frac{1}{2}, \cos x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \sin y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \cos y = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\iff \left(\frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2m\pi\right);$$

$$3^\circ \quad \sin x = -\frac{1}{2}, \cos x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \sin y = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \cos y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\iff \left(-\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, -\frac{\pi}{4} + 2m\pi\right);$$

$$4^\circ \quad \sin x = -\frac{1}{2}, \cos x = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \sin y = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \cos y = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\iff \left(-\frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, -\frac{3\pi}{4} + 2m\pi\right) \quad (k, m \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

$$1850. \quad \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, \pm \arccos\left(-\frac{1}{4}\right) + 2n\pi\right) \quad (k, n \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

1851. Ako je  $\cos x \neq 0$ ,  $\cos y \neq 0$ , onda je

$$\operatorname{tg}(x+y) = 1 \iff x+y = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi.$$

Rešenje sistema su parovi

$$\left(m\pi, \frac{\pi}{4} + (n-m)\pi\right); \quad \left(-\frac{3\pi}{4} + 2p\pi, \pi(n-2p+1)\right) \quad (k, n, p \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

1852. Zbir i razlika jednačina sistema daju

$$\sin(x+y) = 0 \vee \sin(y-x) = 1;$$

$$\left(\pi\left(\frac{n}{2} - k - \frac{1}{4}\right), \pi\left(\frac{n}{2} + k + \frac{1}{4}\right)\right) \quad (n, k \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

$$1853. \quad \left(\pm\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, \pm\frac{\pi}{3} + 2n\pi\right) \quad (n, k \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

$$1854. \quad \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + n\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2} + \pi(2k-n)\right), \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2p\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2} + 2m\pi\right),$$

$$\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + 2r\pi, \frac{\pi}{6} + 2\ell\pi\right) \quad (n, k, m, \ell \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

$$1855. \quad \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi, \frac{\pi}{3} + n\pi\right); \left(-\frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi, \frac{2\pi}{3} + n\pi\right) \quad (k, n \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

$$1856. \quad \left((-1)^k\frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi, \pm\frac{2\pi}{3} + 2n\pi\right), \\ \left((-1)^{m+1}\frac{7\pi}{6} + m\pi, \pm\frac{\pi}{3} + 2\ell\pi\right) \quad (k, n, m, \ell \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

$$1857. \quad \left(k\pi, \pm\frac{\pi}{3} + 2n\pi\right) \quad (n, k \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

$$1858. \quad \left(\frac{\pi}{2}(2k+1), \pm\frac{\pi}{3} + 2n\pi\right) \quad (n, k \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

$$1859. \quad \left(\frac{6k-1}{6}, \frac{6k+1}{6}\right) \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

$$1860. \quad x_{1/2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{2k+1}, \quad x_{3/4} = 1 \pm \sqrt{2n+1} \quad (n, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots).$$

**1861.**  $x = 2, x = 4$ .

**1862.** Data jednačina ekvivalentna je jednačini

$$\sin(2 \arcsin x) = \sin \arcsin 2x \iff 2 \sin(\arcsin x) \cos(\arcsin x) = 2x \\ \iff x\sqrt{1-x^2} = 1 \vee x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0.$$

**1863.** Neka je  $\arccos x = a$ ,  $\arcsin x = b$ ; tada je

$$(1) \quad \cos a = \sin b = x.$$

Data jednačina postaje

$$a - b = \arccos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad \cos(a - b) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \quad \cos a \cos b + \sin a \sin b = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

Ako se uzme u obzir (1) dobijamo iracionalnu jednačinu

$$x\sqrt{1-x^2} + x\sqrt{1-x^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ \iff 4x\sqrt{1-x^2} = \sqrt{3} \iff (16x^2(1-x^2) = 3 \wedge 1-x^2 \geq 0) \iff x = 0, 5.$$

**1864.**  $x = 0 \vee x = 0, 5$ . **1865.**  $x = \cos 4 \vee x = \cos 2$ .

#### 4.5. Trigonometrijske nejednačine

**1866.**  $0 \leq x < \frac{\pi}{12} \vee \frac{5\pi}{12} < x \leq \pi \vee \pi \leq x < \frac{13\pi}{12} \vee \frac{17\pi}{12} < x \leq 2\pi$ .

**1867.**  $\frac{2k\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{9} \leq x \leq \frac{2\pi}{9} + \frac{2k\pi}{3}$ .

**1868.**  $4k\pi - \frac{4\pi}{3} < x < \frac{4\pi}{3} + 4k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$ .

**1869.** a)  $\frac{2k\pi}{3} - \frac{5\pi}{18} < x < \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{2k\pi}{3} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$ .

b)  $\frac{2k\pi}{3} + \frac{1}{6} - \frac{\pi}{12} \leq x < \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{2k\pi}{3} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$ .

**1870.** a)  $2k\pi + \frac{7\pi}{6} < x < \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$ ;

b)  $\frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{1}{4} \leq \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{k\pi}{2} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$ .

**1871.** a)  $\frac{k\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{12} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{k\pi}{2}$ .

b)  $\frac{k\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{\pi}{12} < x < \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{k\pi}{4} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$ .

**1872.** a)  $\frac{k\pi}{2} \leq x < \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{k\pi}{2}; \frac{n\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{12} < x < \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{n\pi}{2}$ .

b)  $2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} < x < \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \quad (k, n \in \mathbb{Z})$ .

**1873.** Datu nejednačinu napišimo u obliku

$$\sqrt{2} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos x \right) < \sqrt{2};$$

odakle je  $\cos \left( x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) < 1$ .

Pošto je  $|\cos \alpha| < 1$  za ma koje  $\alpha$ , u datom slučaju  $-1 \leq \cos \left( x - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) < 1$ . Iz ove nejednačine sledi da je

$$x - \frac{\pi}{4} \neq 2k\pi, \quad \text{tj.} \quad x \neq \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

**1874.**  $2k\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} < x < \frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \quad (n, k \in \mathbb{Z})$ .

**1875.** Nejednačina  $\operatorname{tg}^2 x + \operatorname{tg}^2 x > 1 + \operatorname{tg} x$  ekvivalentna je nejednačini

$$\operatorname{tg}^2 x (1 + \operatorname{tg} x) - (1 + \operatorname{tg} x) > 0 \quad \text{ili} \quad (1 + \operatorname{tg} x)^2 \cdot (\operatorname{tg} x - 1) > 0.$$

Pošto je  $(1 + \operatorname{tg} x)^2 \geq 0$ , nejednačina je zadovoljena za  $\operatorname{tg} x - 1 > 0$ , tj.

$$\operatorname{tg} x > 1 \iff \frac{\pi}{4}(4k+1) < x < \frac{\pi}{2}(2k+1) \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

**1876.** Iz prve nejednačine dobija se

$$2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} < x < \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

Iz druge

$$2n\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{3} + 2n\pi \quad (n \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

Odatle sledi rešenje date nejednačine

$$\frac{\pi}{6} + 2m\pi < x \leq \frac{\pi}{3} + 2m\pi \quad (m \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

**1877.** Leva strana date nejednačine može se transformisati na sledeći način:

$$\begin{aligned} & \cos^2 x \cos x \cos 3x - \sin^2 x \sin x \sin 3x \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 x (\cos 4x + \cos 2x) - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x (\cos 2x - \cos 4x) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cos 4x (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x) + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cos 4x + \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 2x = \frac{1}{2} \cos 4x + \frac{1}{4} (1 + \cos 4x) = \frac{1 + 3 \cos 4x}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

Tada je data nejednačina ekvivalentna nejednačini

$$\frac{1 + 3 \cos 4x}{4} > \frac{5}{8} \iff \cos 4x > \frac{1}{2},$$

odakle sledi

$$\frac{k\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{12} < x < \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{k\pi}{2} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

**1878.** Pošto je

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\sin 2x - \cos 2x + 1}{\sin 2x + \cos 2x - 1} &= \frac{2 \sin x \cos x + 2 \sin^2 x}{2 \sin x \cos x - 2 \sin^2 x} \\ &= \frac{\cos x + \sin x}{\cos x - \sin x} = \frac{1 + \operatorname{tg} x}{1 - \operatorname{tg} x} < 0, \end{aligned}$$

pri čemu je  $\sin x \neq 0$ , sledi da je  $k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} < x < k\pi$  i  $n\pi < x < \frac{\pi}{4} + n\pi$  ( $k, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ ).

**1879.** Data nejednačina ekvivalentna je nejednačini

$$2 \sin x - (1 - \cos 2x) > 0 \iff 2 \sin x (1 - \sin x) > 0 \iff 2 \sin x - 2 \sin^2 x > 0$$

i dakle

$$2k\pi < x < (2k+1)\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

$$\textbf{1880. } \frac{\pi}{4} < x < \frac{3\pi}{4}; \pi < x < \frac{5\pi}{4}; \frac{7\pi}{4} < x < 2\pi.$$

$$\textbf{1881. } \frac{\pi}{3} < x < \frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{4\pi}{3} < x < \frac{5\pi}{3}.$$

**1882.** Data nejednačina ekvivalentna je nejednačini

$$\cos \frac{x}{2} \cos \left( \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{x}{2} \right) < 0,$$

$$\text{odakle je } \pi < x < \frac{3\pi}{2}.$$

**1883.** Uočimo razliku:

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\alpha}{2} - (1 + \operatorname{ctg} \alpha) &= \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\alpha}{2} - \left( 1 + \frac{\operatorname{ctg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - 1}{2 \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\alpha}{2}} \right) \\ &= \frac{2 \operatorname{ctg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} - 2 \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\alpha}{2} - \operatorname{ctg}^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} + 1}{2 \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{\left( \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\alpha}{2} - 1 \right)^2}{2 \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\alpha}{2}} \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

Pošto je  $0 < \frac{\alpha}{2} < \pi$ , znak jednakosti važi za  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2}$ . Kako je

$$\operatorname{ctg} \frac{\alpha}{2} - (1 + \operatorname{ctg} \alpha) \geq 0$$

za svako  $\alpha \in (0, \pi)$ , tada je  $\operatorname{ctg} \frac{\alpha}{2} \geq 1 + \operatorname{ctg} \alpha$ .

**1884.** Razlika:

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) \cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta = -\sin^2 \alpha \cdot \sin^2 \beta \leq 0,$$

pri čemu znak jednakosti važi za  $\sin \alpha = 0$ , ili  $\sin \beta = 0$ , tj.  $\alpha = k\pi$  ili  $\beta = n\pi$ . Dakle,

$$\cos(\alpha + \beta) \cos(\alpha - \beta) \leq \cos^2 \alpha \cos^2 \beta.$$

**1885.** Iskoristiti identitet

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \gamma - 2 = 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma$$

(videti zadatak 1570). Pošto su uglovi  $\alpha, \beta$  i  $\gamma$  oštri, tada je

$$2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma > 0,$$

te je

$$\sin^2 \alpha + \sin^2 \beta + \sin^2 \gamma > 2.$$

**1886.** Ako je  $0 < \alpha + \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$ , tada je

$$\operatorname{tg}(\alpha + \beta) > 0 \quad \text{ili} \quad \frac{\operatorname{tg} \alpha + \operatorname{tg} \beta}{1 - \operatorname{tg} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{tg} \beta} > 0.$$

Odatle je  $1 - \operatorname{tg} \alpha \cdot \operatorname{tg} \beta > 0$ , tj.  $\operatorname{tg} \alpha \operatorname{tg} \beta < 1$ .

**1887.** Primenom kosinusne teoreme dobija se:

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{b}{c} + \frac{c}{b} \right) - \frac{a^2}{2bc}.$$



Pošto je  $\frac{b}{c} + \frac{c}{b} \geq 2$ , tada je  $\cos \alpha > 1 - \frac{a^2}{2bc}$  ili  $1 - \cos \alpha \leq \frac{a^2}{2bc}$ , odakle je  $2 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \leq \frac{a^2}{2bc}$ , ti.  $\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \leq \frac{a}{2\sqrt{bc}}$ . Analogno tome:  $\sin \frac{\beta}{2} \leq \frac{b}{2\sqrt{ac}}$  i  $\sin \frac{\gamma}{2} < \frac{c}{2\sqrt{ab}}$ , odakle sledi:

$$\sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{\gamma}{2} \leq \frac{a}{2\sqrt{bc}} \cdot \frac{b}{2\sqrt{ac}} \cdot \frac{c}{2\sqrt{ab}} = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{abc}{abc} = \frac{1}{8}.$$

**1888.** Treba transformisati postupno levu stranu

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{\sin^4 \alpha} + \frac{1}{\cos^4 \alpha} &= \frac{\sin^4 \alpha + \cos^4 \alpha}{\sin^4 \alpha \cdot \cos^4 \alpha} \\ &= \frac{(\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha) - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2\alpha}{\sin^4 \alpha \cdot \cos^4 \alpha} = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 2\alpha}{\sin^4 \alpha \cdot \cos^4 \alpha} \\ &= \frac{8(1 + \cos^2 2\alpha)}{\sin^4 2\alpha} = \frac{8}{\sin^4 2\alpha} \geq 8. \end{aligned}$$

**1889.** Data nejednačina ekvivalentna je nejednačini  $\sin \left(x - \frac{\pi}{3}\right) < 0$ . Njena rešenja su  $2k\pi + \frac{4\pi}{3} < x < \frac{7\pi}{3} + 2k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$ .

**1890.**  $2k\pi - \frac{13\pi}{12} < x < \frac{5\pi}{12} + 2k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$ .

**1891.**  $\frac{k\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{48} < x < \frac{5\pi}{48} + \frac{k\pi}{2} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$ .

**1892.** Data nejednačina ekvivalentna je nejednačini

$$\cos^2 2x(2 \sin 4x - 1) > 0,$$

odakle sledi da je

$$\frac{k\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{24} < x < \frac{5\pi}{24} + \frac{k\pi}{2} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

**1893.** Data nejednačina ekvivalentna je nejednačini

$$\begin{aligned} \cos 2x(2 \sin 3x - 1) < 0 &\iff (\cos 2x > 0 \wedge 2 \sin 3x - 1 < 0) \\ &\vee (\cos 2x < 0 \wedge 2 \sin 3x - 1 > 0). \end{aligned}$$

Ova disjunkcija je tačna ako i samo ako  $x$  pripada intervalima  $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{18}\right), \left(\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{18}\right), \left(\frac{13\pi}{18}, \frac{3\pi}{4}\right), \left(\frac{17\pi}{18}, \frac{5\pi}{4}\right), \left(\frac{25\pi}{18}, \frac{29\pi}{18}\right), \left(\frac{7\pi}{4}, 2\pi\right]$ .

**1894.** Data nejednačina ekvivalentna je nejednačini  $\sin x \sin 3x \cos 4x > 0$ .

Rešenja:  $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{8}\right), \left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{3\pi}{8}\right), \left(\frac{5\pi}{8}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right), \left(\frac{7\pi}{8}, \pi\right), \left(\pi, \frac{9\pi}{8}\right), \left(\frac{4\pi}{3}, \frac{11\pi}{8}\right), \left(\frac{13\pi}{8}, \frac{5\pi}{3}\right), \left(\frac{15\pi}{8}, 2\pi\right)$ .

**1895.** Data nejednačina ekvivalentna je nejednačini

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\cos x + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\cos x - \frac{1}{2}\right) &\leq 0 \Rightarrow 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} \leq x \leq \frac{5\pi}{6} + 2k\pi, \\ 2n\pi + \frac{7\pi}{6} &\leq x \leq \frac{5\pi}{3} + 2n\pi \quad (n, k \in \mathbb{Z}). \end{aligned}$$

**1896.** Ako se trinom rastavi na činioce, dobija se ekvivalentna nejednačina

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sin x - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) \cdot \left(\sin x - \frac{1}{2}\right) &\geq 0, \\ 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} &\leq x \leq \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi, \quad 2n\pi \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{6} + 2n\pi, \\ 2m\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6} &\leq x \leq 2\pi(m+1), \quad (k, n, m \in \mathbb{Z}). \end{aligned}$$

**1897.**  $2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} < x < \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi, 2n\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6} < x < 2\pi(n+1) + \frac{\pi}{6} \quad (k, n \in \mathbb{Z})$ .

**1898.**  $2k\pi + \frac{7\pi}{6} < x < 2k\pi + \frac{11\pi}{6} \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$ .

**1899.**  $2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} < x < \frac{3\pi}{4} + 2k\pi, 2n\pi + \frac{7\pi}{6} < x < \frac{11\pi}{6} + 2n\pi \quad (n, k \in \mathbb{Z})$ .

**1900.**  $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{6}\right), \left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{6}\right), \left(\frac{5\pi}{3}, 2\pi\right)$ .

**1901.**  $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{4} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{4} < x < \frac{7\pi}{6}, \frac{5\pi}{4} < x < \frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{7\pi}{4} < x < 2\pi$ .

**1902.**  $k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} < x < \frac{5\pi}{6} + k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z})$ .

**1903.**  $\frac{\pi}{4} < x < \frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3} < x < \frac{3\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4} < x < \frac{4\pi}{3}, \frac{5\pi}{3} < x < \frac{7\pi}{4}$ .

**1904.** Funkcija je pozitivna za svako  $x$ .

**1905.**  $y > 0$  za  $-\frac{\pi}{6} < x < \frac{7\pi}{6}$ ;  $y < 0$  za  $\frac{7\pi}{6} < x < \frac{11\pi}{6}$ .

**1906.**  $y > 0$  za  $n\pi \leq x < \frac{\pi}{4} + n\pi, k\pi + \frac{\pi}{3} < x < \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$ ;

$y < 0$  za  $n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} < x < \frac{\pi}{3} + n\pi \quad (k, n \in \mathbb{Z})$ .

**1907.** Primenom  $Ax^2 + Bx + C$  je pozitivan za svako  $x$ , ako je tačna konjunkcija  $A > 0 \wedge B^2 - 4AC < 0$ . Za dati trinom ova konjunkcija ima oblik

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \sin \alpha + \frac{1}{2} > 0 \right) \wedge \left( (2 \sin \alpha - 3)^2 - 4 \left( \sin \alpha + \frac{1}{2} \right) < 0 \right) \\ & \iff \left( \sin \alpha + \frac{1}{2} > 0 \right) \wedge \left( 4 \left( \sin \alpha - \frac{7}{2} \right) \cdot \left( \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{2} \right) < 0 \right) \\ & \iff \left( \sin \alpha > -\frac{1}{2} \right) \wedge \left( \sin \alpha < \frac{7}{2} \vee \sin \alpha > \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ & \iff \left( \frac{7\pi}{6} < \alpha < \frac{11\pi}{6} \right) \wedge \left( \frac{\pi}{6} < \alpha < \frac{5\pi}{6} \right) \iff \frac{\pi}{6} < \alpha < \frac{5\pi}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

**1908.** Ne postoji takva vrednost  $\alpha$ .

**1909.**  $\frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi \leq x \leq \frac{2\pi}{3} + 2k\pi$  ( $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ ); znak jednakosti važi za

$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2k\pi.$$

**1910.**  $0 < x \leq 1$ .

#### 4.6. Grafici trigonometrijskih funkcija

**1911.** Označimo traženi period sa  $T^1$ . Tada je potrebno da jednakost (1) bude ispunjena za svako  $x$ .

$$(1) \quad \sin 5(x + T) = \sin x,$$

odakle je

$$(2) \quad 2 \sin \frac{5T}{2} \cos \left( 5x + \frac{5T}{2} \right) = 0.$$

U jednakosti (2)  $x$  je promenljiva, a  $T$  konstanta, pa je  $\cos \left( 5x + \frac{5T}{2} \right) \neq 0$ .

Radi toga, (2) je ispunjeno za  $\sin \frac{5T}{2} = 0$ , odakle je  $T = \frac{2\pi}{5}$ .

**1912.** Analogno prethodnom zadatku, mora da važi

$$a \sin(b(x + T) + c) = a \sin(bx + c),$$

<sup>1</sup> $T$  je najmanji pozitivan broj koji važi (1) ( $T$  je *osnovni period*).

odakle je  $2a \cos \frac{2bx + 2c + bT}{2} \cdot \sin \frac{bT}{2} = 0$ . Imamo

$$\cos \frac{2bx + 2c + bT}{2} \neq 0, \quad \sin \frac{bT}{2} = 0 \iff T = \frac{2\pi}{b}.$$

**1913.** Iz jednakosti  $\cos m(x + T) = \cos mx$  sledi  $-2 \sin \frac{2mx + mT}{2} \sin \frac{mT}{2} = 0$ . Pošto je  $\sin \frac{2mx + mT}{2} \neq 0$ , tada je  $\sin \frac{mT}{2} = 0 \iff T = \frac{2\pi}{m}$ .

**1914. Primedba.** Period date funkcije jednak je najmanjim zajedničkim sadržiocima pojedinih sabiraka. Ovo pravilo važi samo za zbir ili razliku pojedinih funkcija.

Funkcija  $\cos \frac{3x}{2}$  ima period  $\frac{4\pi}{3}$ , a funkcija  $\sin \frac{x}{3}$  ima period  $6\pi$ . Najmanji zajednički sadržilac za brojeve  $\frac{4\pi}{3} = 2 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3}$  i  $6\pi = 9 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3}$  je broj  $18 \cdot \frac{2\pi}{3} = 12\pi$ , tj.  $T = 12\pi$ .

**1915.** a) Data funkcija može se transformisati na sledeći način:

$$\sin \frac{x}{2} \cos \frac{x}{2} \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \sin x \frac{1 + \cos x}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \sin x + \frac{1}{8} \sin 2x.$$

Period funkcije  $\frac{1}{4} \sin x$  je  $2\pi$ , a funkcije  $\frac{1}{8} \sin 2x$  je  $\pi$ . Najmanji zajednički za  $2\pi$  i  $\pi$  je period date funkcije  $T = 2\pi$ .

b)  $T = 80\pi$ .

**1916.** a) Data funkcija se transformiše u oblik  $y = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 6x - \cos 4x$ , odakle je period  $T = \pi$ ,

b)  $T = \frac{\pi}{3}$ .

**1917.** Stavimo  $\alpha = a \sin \theta$ ,  $\beta = a \cos \theta$ . Tada je

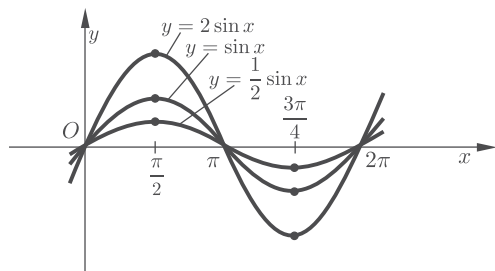
$$y = a \sin \theta \cos px + a \cos \theta \sin px = a \sin(px + \theta),$$

pri čemu je  $a = \sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}$ . Amplituda je  $a = \sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}$ , a period  $T = \frac{2\pi}{p}$ .

**1918.**

$$\begin{aligned} y &= (\cos^2 x)^2 + (\sin^2 x)^2 = \left( \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right)^2 \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 2x &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2} = \frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \cos 4x \Rightarrow T = \frac{\pi}{2}. \\ y &= \cos^6 x + \sin^6 x = \frac{5}{8} + \frac{3}{8} \cos 4x \Rightarrow T = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

**1919.** Lako se pokazuje da je period za sve tri funkcije  $T = 2\pi$ . Grafik je prikazan na slici 39. Nule su:  $x = 0$ ,  $x = \pi$  i  $x = 2\pi$ .



Sl. 39.

Za  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  imaju maksimum i to:  $y_{\max} = 1$ ,  $y_{\max} = 2$  i  $y_{\max} = \frac{1}{2}$ .

Za  $x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$  imaju minimum, i to:  $y_{\min} = -1$ ,  $y_{\min} = -2$ ,  $y_{\min} = -\frac{1}{2}$ .

Promene za sve tri funkcije u intervalu  $(0, 2\pi)$  mogu se predstaviti tabelom:

$x$	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\pi$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	$2\pi$				
$y$	0	$\nearrow$	max	$\searrow$	0	$\searrow$	min	$\nearrow$	0

**1920.** Funkcija  $y = \cos x$  ima period  $T = 2\pi$ , nule  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  i  $x = \frac{3\pi}{2}$ ,  $y_{\max} = 1$  za  $x = 0$  i  $x = 2\pi$ ,  $y_{\min} = -1$  za  $x = \pi$ . Promene su date tabelom.

$x$	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\pi$	$\frac{3\pi}{2}$	$2\pi$
$y$	1 ↘	0 ↘	-1 ↗	0 ↗	1

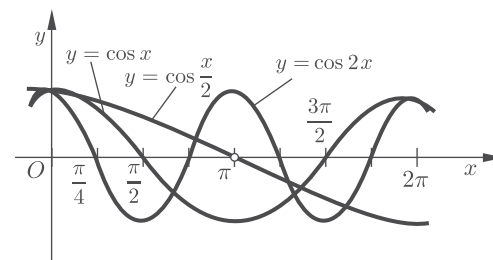
Funkcija  $y = \cos \frac{1}{2}x$  ima period  $T = 4\pi$ , nule  $x = \pi$ ,  $y_{\max} = 1$  za  $x = 0$ ,  $y_{\min} = -1$  za  $x = 2\pi$ ; promene su date tabelom

$x$	0	$\pi$	$2\pi$
$y$	1	↘ 0	↘ -1

Funkcija  $y = \cos 2x$  ima period  $T = \pi$ , nule  $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,  $x = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ ,  $x = \frac{5\pi}{4}$  i  $x = \frac{7\pi}{4}$ ;  $y_{\max} = 1$ .

Promene su date tabelom i slikom 40.

$x$	0	$\frac{\pi}{4}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{3\pi}{4}$	$\pi$				
$y$	1	$\searrow$	0	$\searrow$	-1	$\nearrow$	0	$\nearrow$	1



Sl. 40.

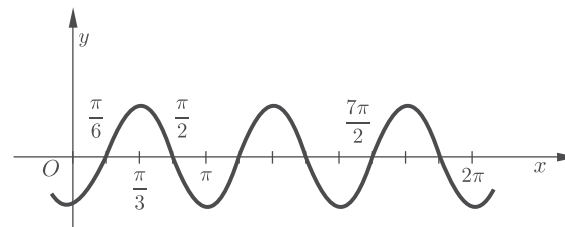
**1921.** Definisana  $\forall x$ , period  $T = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ ,  $y = 0$  za  $x = \frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{k\pi}{3}$ ,  $y_{\max} = 1$  za  $x = \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{2k\pi}{3}$ ,  $y_{\min} = -1$  za  $x = \frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{2k\pi}{3}$ .

Funkcija raste za:  $\frac{2k\pi}{3} < x < \frac{\pi}{3} + \frac{2k\pi}{3}$ .

Funkcija opada za:  $\frac{2k\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{3} < x < \frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{2k\pi}{3}$ .

$y > 0$  za  $\frac{2k\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{6} < x < \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{2k\pi}{3}$ ,

$y < 0$  za  $\frac{2k\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{5\pi}{6} + \frac{2k\pi}{3}$  ( $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ ). Grafik je prikazan na slici 41.



Sl. 41.

**1922.** Definisana  $\forall x$ , period  $T = \pi$ , nule  $x = \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{k\pi}{2}$ .

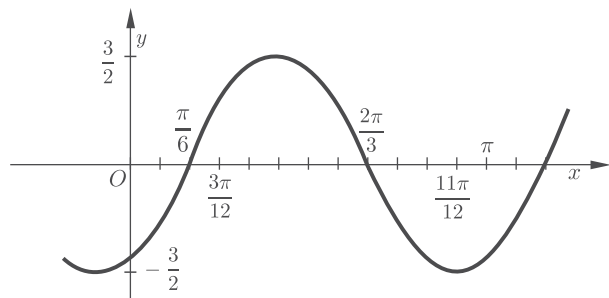
$$y_{\max} = \frac{3}{2} \text{ za } x = \frac{5\pi}{12} + k\pi, y_{\min} = -\frac{3}{2} \text{ za } x = \frac{11\pi}{12} + k\pi.$$

Funkcija raste za  $k\pi - \frac{\pi}{12} < x < \frac{5\pi}{12} + k\pi$ .

Funkcija opada za  $k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{12} < x < \frac{11\pi}{12} + k\pi$ ,

$$y > 0 \text{ za } k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} < x < \frac{2\pi}{3} + k\pi, y < 0 \text{ za } k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3} < x < \frac{13\pi}{12} + k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}).$$

Grafik na osnovnom periodu prikazan je na slici 42.



Sl. 42.

**1923.** Definisana  $\forall x$ , period  $T = \pi$ , nule  $x = -\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{k\pi}{2}$ ,

$$y_{\max} = 3 \text{ za } x = \frac{\pi}{8} + k\pi, y_{\min} = -3 \text{ za } x = \frac{5\pi}{8} + k\pi.$$

Funkcija raste za  $k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{8} < x < \frac{9\pi}{8} + k\pi$ .

Funkcija opada za  $k\pi + \frac{\pi}{8} < x < \frac{5\pi}{8} + k\pi$ .

$$y > 0 \text{ za } k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{8} < x < \frac{9\pi}{8} + k\pi.$$

$$y < 0 \text{ za } k\pi + \frac{\pi}{8} < x < \frac{5\pi}{8} + k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}). \text{ Grafik je prikazan na slici 43.}$$

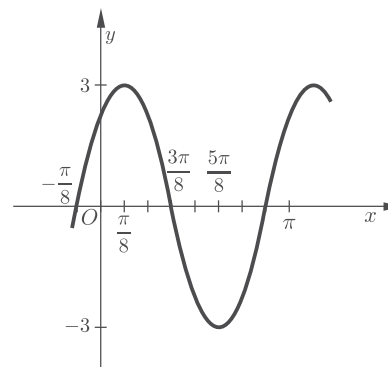
**1924.** Definisana  $\forall x$ , period  $T = \pi$ , nule  $x = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{k\pi}{2}$ ,

$$y_{\max} = 2 \text{ za } x = -\frac{\pi}{8} + k\pi, y_{\min} = -2 \text{ za } x = \frac{3\pi}{8} + k\pi.$$

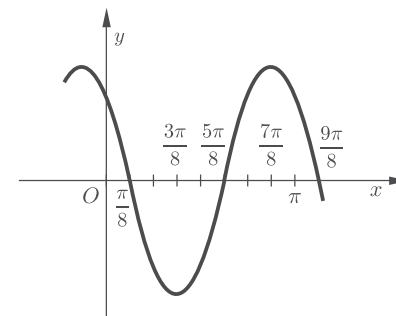
Funkcija raste za  $k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{8} < x < \frac{7\pi}{8}$ . Funkcija opada za  $k\pi - \frac{\pi}{8} < x < \frac{3\pi}{8} + k\pi$ .

$$y > 0 \text{ za } k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{8} < x < \frac{9\pi}{8} + k\pi.$$

$$y < 0 \text{ za } k\pi + \frac{\pi}{8} < x < \frac{5\pi}{8} + k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}). \text{ Grafik je prikazan na slici 44.}$$



Sl. 43.



Sl. 44.

**1925.** Definisana  $\forall x$ , period  $T = 4\pi$ , nule  $x = -\frac{\pi}{3} + 2k\pi$ ,  $y_{\max} = 2$  za

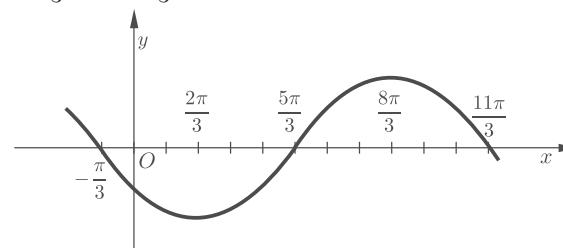
$$x = \frac{8\pi}{3} + 4k\pi, y_{\min} = -2 \text{ za } x = \frac{2\pi}{3} + 4k\pi.$$

Funkcija raste za  $4k\pi + \frac{2\pi}{3} < x < \frac{8\pi}{3} + 4k\pi$ .

Funkcija opada za  $4k\pi + \frac{8\pi}{3} < x < \frac{14\pi}{3} + 4k\pi$ ,

$$y > 0 \text{ za } 4k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{3} < x < \frac{11\pi}{3} + 4k\pi,$$

$$y < 0 \text{ za } 4k\pi - \frac{\pi}{3} < x < \frac{5\pi}{3} + 4k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}). \text{ Grafik je prikazan na slici 45.}$$



Sl. 45.

**1926.** Definisana  $\forall x$ , period  $T = 4\pi$ , nule  $x = \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$ ,  $y_{\max} = \frac{4}{3}$  za

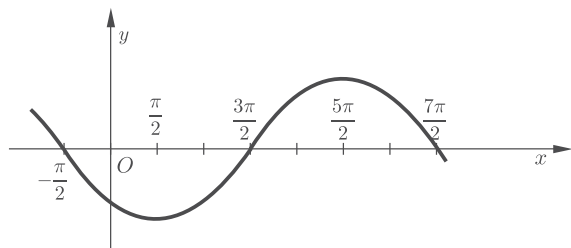
$$x = \frac{5\pi}{2} + 4k\pi, y_{\min} = -\frac{4}{3} \text{ za } x = \frac{\pi}{2} + 4k\pi.$$

Funkcija raste za  $4k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{5\pi}{2} + 4k\pi$ .

Funkcija opada za  $4k\pi + \frac{5\pi}{2} < x < \frac{9\pi}{2} + 4k\pi$ ,

$y > 0$  za  $4k\pi + \frac{3\pi}{2} < x < \frac{7\pi}{2} + 4k\pi$ ,

$y < 0$  za  $4k\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{3\pi}{2} + 4k\pi$  ( $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ ). Grafik je prikazan na slici 46.



Sl. 46.

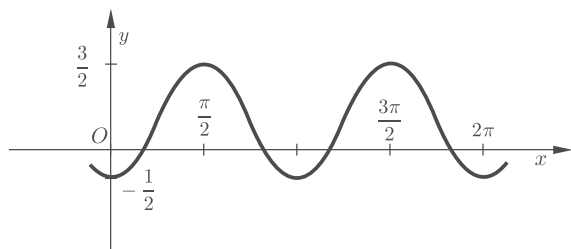
**1927.** Definisana  $\forall x$ , period  $T = \pi$ , nule  $x = \pm \frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi$ ,  $y_{\max} = \frac{3}{2}$  za  $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$ ,  $y_{\min} = -\frac{1}{2}$  za  $x = k\pi$ .

Funkcija raste za  $k\pi < x < \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$ . Funkcija opada za  $k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi + k\pi$ ,

$y > 0$  za  $k\pi + \frac{\pi}{6} < x < \frac{5\pi}{6} + k\pi$ ,

$y < 0$  za  $k\pi - \frac{\pi}{6} < x < \frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi$  ( $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ ).

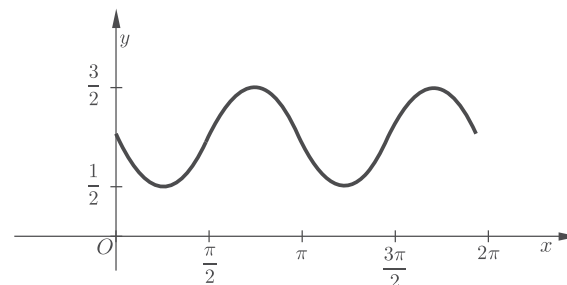
Grafik je prikazan na slici 47.



Sl. 47.

**1928.** Definisana  $\forall x$ , period  $T = \pi$ , nema nule.

$y_{\max} = \frac{3}{2}$  za  $x = \frac{3\pi}{4} + k\pi$ ,  $y_{\min} = \frac{1}{2}$  za  $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ . Stalno je pozitivna, grafik je na slici 48.

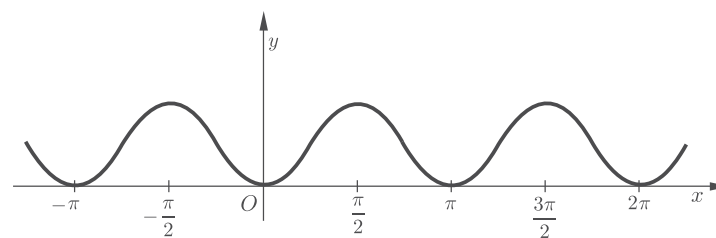


Sl. 48.

**1929.** Datu funkciju možemo napisati u obliku  $y = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x$ .

Definisana je  $\forall x$ , period  $T = \pi$ , nule  $x = k\pi$ .

$y_{\max} = 1$  za  $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$ ,  $y_{\min} = 0$  za  $x = k\pi$ . Grafik je prikazan na slici 49.

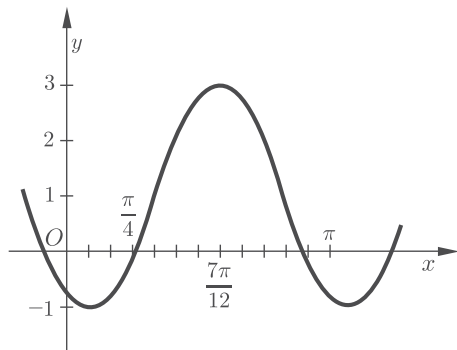


Sl. 49.

**1930.** Analogno prethodnom zadatku data funkcija postaje  $y = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x$ .

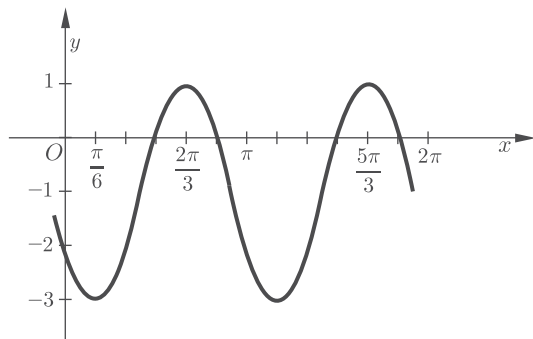
**1931.** Definisana  $\forall x$ , period  $T = \pi$ , nule  $x = -\frac{\pi}{12} + k\pi$ ,  $x = \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi$ ,  $y_{\max} = 3$  za  $x = \frac{7\pi}{12} + k\pi$ ,  $y_{\min} = -1$  za  $x = \frac{\pi}{12} + k\pi$ .

Grafik je na slici 50.



Sl. 50.

**1932.** Definisana  $\forall x$ , period  $T = \pi$ , nule  $x = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$ ,  $x = \frac{5\pi}{6} + k\pi$ ,  
 $y_{\max} = 1$  za  $x = \frac{2\pi}{3} + k\pi$ ,  $y_{\min} = -3$  za  $x = \frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi$ . Grafik je na slici 51.



Sl. 51.

**1933.** Imamo

$$y = \sin x - \sqrt{3} \cos x = 2 \sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right).$$

Funkcija se jednostavno ispituje.

**1934.** Data funkcija se transformiše u oblik

$$y = \sin \left( 2x + \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - 2x + \frac{3\pi}{4} \right) = 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cos \frac{4x - \frac{3\pi}{2}}{2},$$

$$y = \sqrt{2} \cos \left( 2x - \frac{3\pi}{4} \right),$$

odakle se promene lako ispituju.

**1935.** Data funkcija se svodi na oblik  $y = -2 \sin \left( 2x - \frac{3\pi}{4} \right)$ .

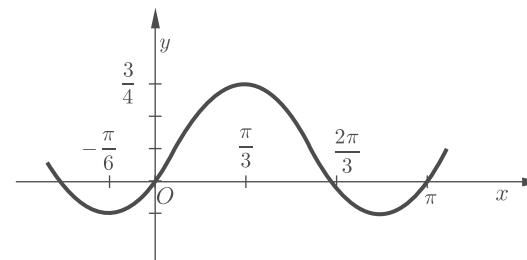
**1936.** Data funkcija se transformiše u oblik  $y = 2\sqrt{3} \sin \left( x + \frac{2\pi}{3} \right)$ .

**1937.** Primenom identiteta  $\sin \alpha \sin \beta = \frac{1}{2}(\cos(\alpha - \beta) - \cos(\alpha + \beta))$  data funkcija postaje

$$y = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \cos \left( 2x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right).$$

Definisana  $\forall x$ , period  $T = \pi$ , nule  $x = k\pi$  i  $x = -\frac{\pi}{3} + k\pi$ ,

$y_{\max} = \frac{3}{4}$  za  $x = \frac{\pi}{3} + k\pi$ ,  $y_{\min} = -\frac{1}{4}$  za  $x = -\frac{\pi}{6} + k\pi$ .



Sl. 52.

Grafik je prikazan na slici 52.

**1938.**  $\pi(2k+1) \leq x \leq \frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi$  ( $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ ). **1939.**  $x \in [2, \pi) \cup (\pi, 4]$ .

**1940.** Data funkcija se može napisati u obliku  $y = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \cos 2x$ .

Odatle zaključujemo da je antidomen:  $-1 \leq y \leq 2$ .

**1941.** Data funkcija se lako transformiše u oblik

$$y = \frac{4}{\sin^2 2\pi x} - 2,$$

odakle sledi da je antidomen funkcije  $y \geq 2$ .

**1942.** U drugoj funkciji su isključene tačke  $\left(\frac{k\pi}{2}, 1\right)$  gde je  $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$

**1943.**  $2k\pi - \pi < x < 2k\pi$  ( $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ ). **1944.**  $b = \frac{\pi}{2} + m\pi$  ( $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ ).

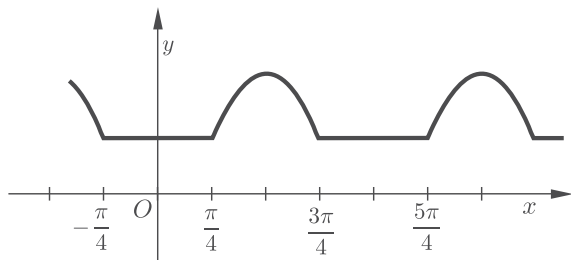
**1945.** Funkcija je definisana za svako  $x$ . Ako je  $\cos^2 x < \frac{1}{2}$ , tj. ako je

$$\frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi < x < \frac{3\pi}{4} + k\pi,$$

grafik date funkcije se poklapa sa grafikom funkcije  $y = \frac{1}{2} - \cos 2x$ . Ako je

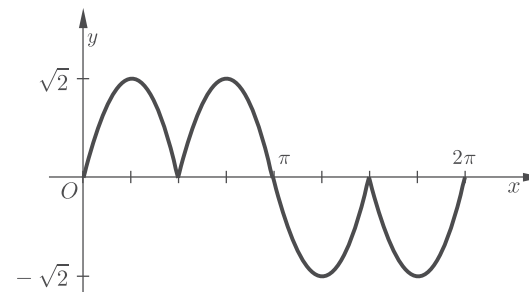
$$\cos^2 x > \frac{1}{2}, \quad \text{tj.} \quad k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4} < x < \frac{\pi}{4} + k\pi,$$

grafik date funkcije se poklapa sa grafikom  $y = \frac{1}{2}$ . Grafik je prikazan na slici 53.

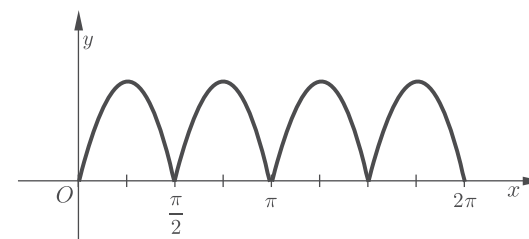


Sl. 53.

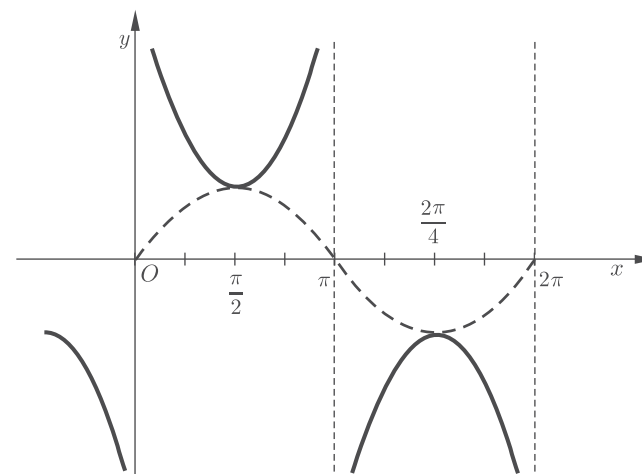
**1946.** Funkcija je definisana za  $x \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi$  i transformiše se u oblik  $y = \frac{\cos x \sin 2x}{\sqrt{2}|\cos x|}$ . Grafik date funkcije se poklapa sa grafikom funkcije  $y = \sqrt{2} \sin 2x$  za  $\cos x > 0$ , a sa grafikom  $y = -\sqrt{2} \sin 2x$ , za  $\cos x < 0$ , (slika 54).



Sl. 54.



Sl. 55.



Sl. 56.

**1947.** Funkcija je definisana za  $x \neq \frac{k\pi}{2}$ . Ako je  $\sin 2x > 0$ ,  $y = \frac{\sin^2 2x}{\sin 2x} = \sin 2x$ ; ako je  $\sin^2 2x < 0$ ,  $y = \frac{\sin^2 2x}{-\sin 2x} = -\sin 2x$ , (slika 55).

**1948.** Definisano za  $x \neq k\pi$ , funkcija ima asimptote za  $x = k\pi$ . Grafik date funkcije se lako dobija, ako se konstruiše grafik funkcije  $y = \sin x$ , a zatim se odrede recipročne vrednosti ordinata tačaka grafika funkcije  $y = \sin x$  (slika 56).

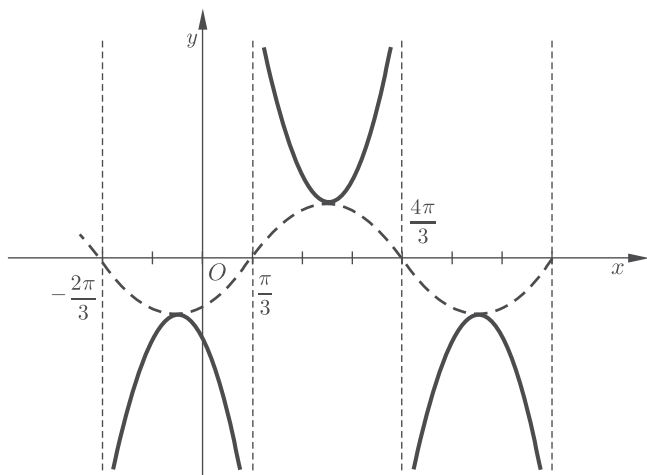
**1949.** Data funkcija se može napisati u obliku

$$y = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} \sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right)}.$$

Treba najpre konstruisati funkciju

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \sin \left( x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right),$$

a zatim uzeti recipročne vrednosti ordinata (slika 57).



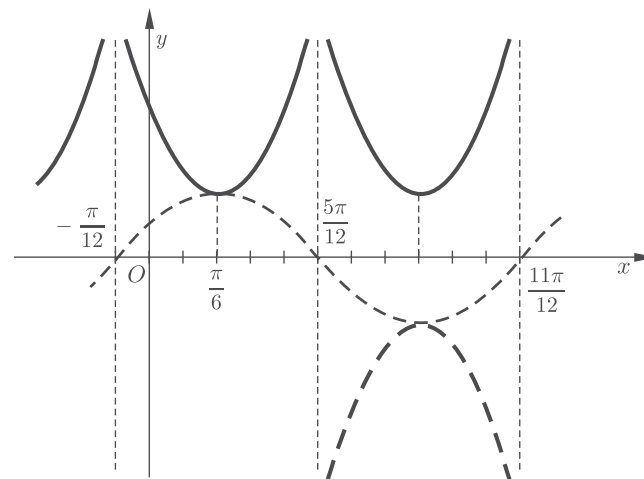
Sl. 57.

**1950.** Analogno prethodnom zadatku. Konstruiše se najpre funkcija

$$y = \cos \left( 2x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right),$$

zatim funkcija  $y = \left| \cos \left( 2x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \right|$  i na kraju data funkcija

$$y = \frac{1}{\left| \cos \left( 2x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) \right|} \quad (\text{slika 58}).$$



Sl. 58.

**1951.** Po pretpostavci, za sve vrednosti  $x$ , za koje je definisana funkcija imamo

$$\frac{\sin n(x + 3\pi)}{\sin \frac{5(x + 3\pi)}{n}} = \frac{\sin nx}{\sin \frac{5x}{n}},$$

odakle

$$(1) \quad (-1)^n \sin \frac{5x}{n} = \sin \frac{5x}{n} \cos \frac{15\pi}{n} + \cos \frac{15\pi}{n}.$$

Ova jednakost je identitet. Stavimo  $x = 0$  i dobijamo  $0 = \sin \frac{15\pi}{n}$ . Tada iz (1) sledi

$$(2) \quad (-1)^n \sin \frac{5x}{n} = \sin \frac{5x}{n} \cos \frac{15\pi}{n}.$$

Pošto je (2) tačno za svako  $x$ , to je  $\cos \frac{15\pi}{n} = (-1)^n$ .

Poslednja jednakost je tačna za sve cele brojeve koji se sadrže u 15. Dakle, tražene vrednosti za  $n$  su:  $n = \pm 1$ ,  $n = \pm 3$ ,  $n = \pm 5$ ,  $n = \pm 15$ .



**1952.** Data funkcija može se napisati u obliku

$$y = -2(\sin x + 1)^2 + 3.$$

Odavde se dobija  $y_{\min} = -5$ ,  $y_{\max} = 3$ .

**1953.** Data funkcija može se napisati u obliku

$$y = 2 \left( \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \right)^3 - \frac{3}{2}.$$

Odavde se dobija za  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $y_{\max} = 3$ , a za  $x = \frac{\pi}{6}$ ,  $y_{\min} = -\frac{3}{2}$ .

**1954.** 2; -2.

**1955.** Data funkcija se transformiše u oblik

$$y = 2(\cos x + 1)^2$$

odakle se izvodi traženi zaključak.

**1956.** Ako se data funkcija napiše u obliku

$$y = \sin \left( 2x + \frac{11\pi}{6} \right) - \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \left( 2x - \frac{5\pi}{3} \right) \right),$$

razlika sinusa se transformiše u proizvod; funkcija postaje

$$y = 2 \sin \left( 2x - \frac{\pi}{6} \right).$$

**1957.** Analogno prethodnom zadatku data funkcija se transformiše u oblik

$$y = 2 \cos \left( 2x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right).$$

**1958.** Ako se transformiše proizvod sinusa i kosinusa u zbir, data funkcija se svodi na oblik

$$y = -2 \sin \left( 2x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) + 1.$$

Za dalje ispitivanje funkcije videti zadatak 1931 i odgovarajuću sliku.

**1959.** Ako se proizvod kosinusa u datoj funkciji transformiše u zbir, dobija se funkcija

$$y = -2 \cos \left( 2x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) - 1.$$

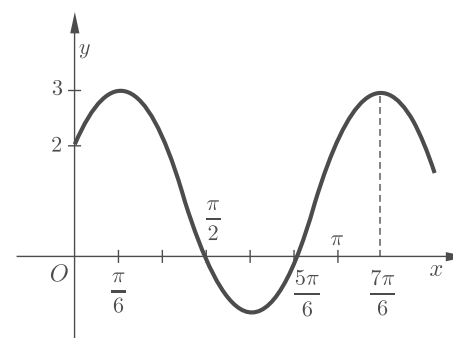
Za dalje ispitivanje funkcije, videti zadatak 1932 i odgovarajuću sliku.

**1960.** Ako se uvede  $\sqrt{3} = \operatorname{ctg} \frac{\pi}{6}$  i saberu prva dva sabirka u datoj funkciji, ona postaje  $y = -2 \sin \left( 2x + \frac{\pi}{6} \right) - 1$ .

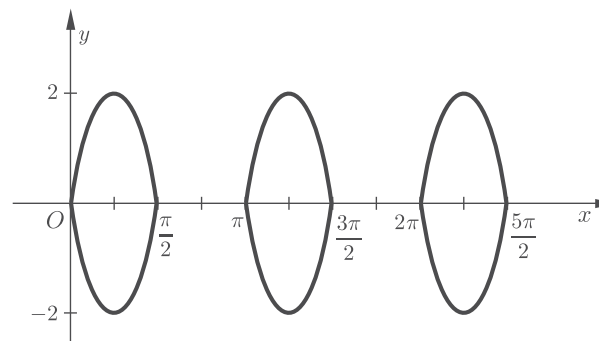
**1961.** Analogno prethodnom zadatku data funkcija se svodi na oblik

$$y = -2 \sin \left( 2x + \frac{\pi}{3} \right) + 1, \quad \text{itd.}$$

**1962.** Data funkcija se transformiše u oblik  $y = 2 \cos \left( 2x - \frac{\pi}{3} \right) + 1$ , (slika 59).



Sl. 59.



Sl. 60.

**1963.**  $y_{\max} \rightarrow +\infty$ ,  $x \rightarrow \frac{k\pi}{2}$  ( $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ ).

$y_{\min} = 4$  za  $x = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{k\pi}{2}$  ( $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ ).

**1964.** Koristeći se jednakosti  $|a| = \begin{cases} a & a \geq 0 \\ -1 & a < 0 \end{cases}$  dobija se:

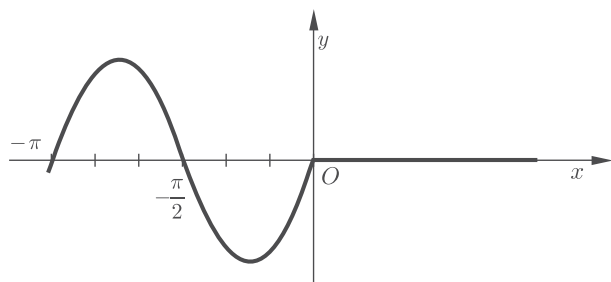
1° za  $x < 0$ ,  $y = 0$ ; 2° za  $x \geq 0$ ,  $|y| = 2 \sin 2x$ ;

3° za  $x > 0 \wedge y < 0$ ,  $y = -2 \sin 2x$  (slika 60).

**1965.** Koristeći se jednakosti  $\sqrt{x^2} = |x|$ , dobija se

$$y = \sin(x - |x|) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \geq 0 \\ \sin 2x & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

Grafik je prikazan na slici 61.



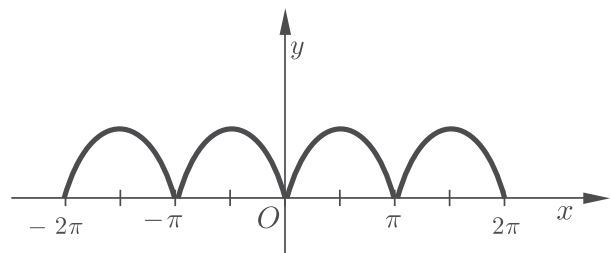
Sl. 61.

**1966.**  $y_{\max} = 5$  za  $x = 0$ ;  $y_{\min} = \frac{11}{4}$  za  $x = \frac{2\pi}{3}$ .

**1967.**  $a = b = 2 - \sqrt{2}$ ,  $c = \sqrt{2} - 2$ ,  $y_{\max} = \sqrt{2}$  za  $x = -\frac{\pi}{4}$ .

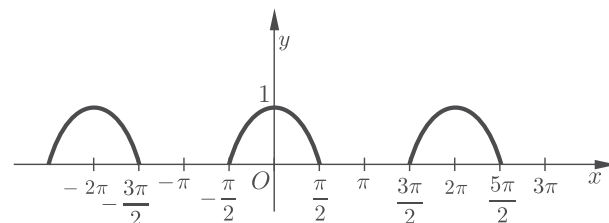
$y_{\min} = 4 - 3\sqrt{2}$  za  $x = -\frac{5\pi}{4}$ .

**1968.**  $f_{\max} = 0,5$  za  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ . **1969.** Grafik je prikazan na slici 62.



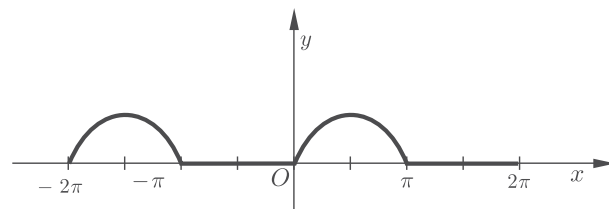
Sl. 62.

**1970.** Grafik je prikazan na slici 63.



Sl. 63.

**1971.** Grafik je prikazan na slici 64.



Sl. 64.

#### 4.7. Sinusna i kosinusna teorema sa primenama

**1972.** Ugao  $\gamma = 180^\circ - (\alpha + \beta) = 180^\circ - 78^\circ 44' = 101^\circ 16'$ , tj.  $\gamma = 101^\circ 16'$ .

Polazeći od sinusne teorem  $\frac{a}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{c}{\sin \gamma}$  dobijamo da važe sledeće implikacije:

$$a = \frac{c \sin \alpha}{\sin \gamma} \Rightarrow a = \frac{32,54 \cdot \sin 43^\circ 28'}{\sin 101^\circ 16'} = 22,83 \text{ cm.}$$

Slično nalazimo

$$b = \frac{c \sin \beta}{\sin \gamma} \Rightarrow b = \frac{32,54 \cdot \sin 35^\circ 16'}{\sin 101^\circ 16'} = 19,16 \text{ cm.}$$

**1973.** Iz sinusne teoreme nalazimo da je

$$\sin \beta = \frac{b \sin \alpha}{a} = \frac{20,54 \sin 63^\circ 47'}{23,42} \Rightarrow \sin \beta = 0,7577,$$

odakle je  $\beta = 49^\circ 16' \vee \beta = 130^\circ 44'$ .

Pošto je u drugom slučaju  $\alpha + \beta > 180^\circ$ , taj slučaj otpada. Dalje je

$$\gamma = 180^\circ - (\alpha + \beta) = 66^\circ 57',$$

a zatim iz sinusne teoreme nalazimo  $c = 24,94$  cm.

**1974.** Iz sinusne teoreme nalazimo da je

$$\sin \gamma = \frac{c \sin \alpha}{a} = 0,8936 \Rightarrow \gamma = 63^\circ 20'.$$

Dalje nalazimo da je  $\beta = 73^\circ 40'$  i  $b = 26,44$  cm.

**1975.** Iz sinusne teoreme imamo  $\sin \alpha = \frac{a \sin \gamma}{c}$ , odakle sledi:

$$\sin \alpha = 0,6698 \Rightarrow \alpha_1 = 42^\circ 3' \vee \alpha_2 = 180^\circ - 42^\circ 3' = 137^\circ 57'.$$

Dalje nalazimo  $\beta_1 = 114^\circ 31' \vee \beta_2 = 18^\circ 37'$ ;  $b_1 = 43,47$  cm,  $b^2 = 15,25$  cm.

**1976.** Iz kosinusne teoreme nalazimo  $c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \gamma$ , odakle je

$$c = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \gamma} \Rightarrow c = \sqrt{365 - 364 \cos 67^\circ 23'} = 15.$$

Iz obrasca

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2bc}$$

dobijamo  $\cos \alpha = 0,6$ , pa je  $\alpha = 53^\circ 8'$ , a iz obrasca  $|\cos \beta = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}$

sledi  $\cos \beta = \frac{33}{65}$ , pa je  $\beta = 59^\circ 29'$ .

**1977.**  $\cos \alpha = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} = 0,12500 \Rightarrow \alpha = 82^\circ 49'$ ;

$$\cos \beta = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac} = 0,75000 \Rightarrow \beta = 41^\circ 25';$$

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab} = 0,56250 \Rightarrow \gamma = 55^\circ 46'.$$

**1978.**  $a = 28,51$  cm,  $b = 25,56$  cm.

**1979.**  $b_1 = 89,53$  cm,  $b_2 = 23,13$  cm;  $\alpha_1 = 63^\circ 8' \vee \alpha_2 = 116^\circ 52'$ .

**1980.**  $a = 17,84$  cm,  $b = 21,57$  cm i  $c = 22,25$  cm.

**1981.**  $\alpha = 82^\circ 49'$ ,  $\beta = 41^\circ 25'$ . **1982.**  $b = 5,08$  cm,  $\gamma = 78^\circ 25'$ .

**1983.**  $\alpha = 73^\circ 31'$ ,  $\beta = 27^\circ 6'$ . **1984.**  $c = 4,58$  cm,  $\alpha = 49^\circ 6'$ .

**1985.**  $c = 2\sqrt{3}$ ,  $b = 3 + \sqrt{3}$ . **1986.**  $a = 4\sqrt{3}$ ,  $b = 6\sqrt{2}$ ,  $c = 2(3 + \sqrt{3})$ .

**1987.** Pošto je

$$\cos 105^\circ = \cos(60^\circ + 45^\circ) = \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{6}),$$

imamo

$$b^2 = 12 + 6\sqrt{3} = (3 + \sqrt{3})^2 \iff b = 3 + \sqrt{3}.$$

**1988.**  $BC = 21$  cm,  $R = 7\sqrt{3}$  cm. **1989.**  $a = 8$  cm,  $b = 5$  cm i  $c = 7$  cm.

**1990.**  $a = 8$  cm,  $b = 3$  cm. **1991.**  $\frac{7}{\sqrt{3}}$  cm.

**1992.** Za svaki trougao važi kosinusna teorema, pa je

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \alpha \wedge b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos \beta.$$

Kako je  $a \cos \beta = b \cos \alpha$ , imamo

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \alpha \wedge b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \alpha \\ \iff a^2 - b^2 = b^2 - a^2 \iff 2a^2 = 2b^2 \iff a = b.$$

Dakle, trougao za koji važi data jednakost je jednakokraki.

**1993.** Iz konjunkcije

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \gamma \wedge \frac{a-b}{a} = 1 - 2 \cos \gamma$$

sledi  $a = c$ .

**1994.** Jednakost  $\frac{\sin \alpha}{\sin \beta} = \frac{\cos \alpha}{\cos \beta}$  se svodi na  $\operatorname{tg} \alpha = \operatorname{tg} \beta \Rightarrow \alpha = \beta$ .

**1995.**  $a = 6$  cm,  $b = 4$  cm. **1996.**  $a = 2$ ,  $b = 1 + \sqrt{3}$ ,  $\beta = 75^\circ$ ,  $\gamma = 60^\circ$ .

**1997.**  $\alpha = 45^\circ$ ,  $\beta = 60^\circ$ ,  $\gamma = 75^\circ$ ,  $R = 2$ .

**1998.** Iz formule  $\cos \gamma = \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \gamma}$  dobijamo  $\cos \gamma = \pm \frac{1}{7}$ . Za  $\cos \gamma = \frac{1}{7}$  primenom kosinusne teoreme nalazimo jedno rešenje,  $a = 5$ ,  $b = 7$  i  $c = 8$ .

**1999.** Stranice su 3, 5 i 7.

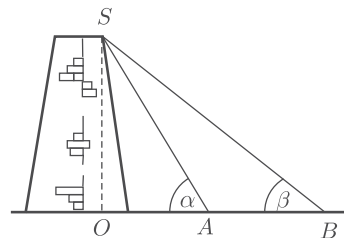
**2000.** a) Ako uporedimo datu jednakost sa kosinusnom teoremom, nalazimo da je

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 + bc\sqrt{3} \wedge a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \alpha,$$

$$2 \cos \alpha = -\sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \cos \alpha = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = 150^\circ.$$

Sličnim postupkom dobijamo: b)  $\alpha = 60^\circ$ ; c)  $\alpha = 45^\circ$ ; d)  $\alpha = 30^\circ$ .

**2001.** U horizontalnoj ravni izaberemo dve tačke  $A$  i  $B$ , čije je rastojanje  $AB = a$ , tako da se iz tačaka  $A$  i  $B$  vidi vrh dimnjaka (slika 65). U tačkama  $A$  i  $B$  izmere se uglovi  $\angle SAO = \alpha$ ,  $\angle SBO = \beta$  pod kojima se vidi vrh dimnjaka. Tada iz trougla  $ABS$  primenom sinusne teoreme nalazimo



Sl. 65.

$$AS = \frac{a \sin \beta}{\sin(\beta - \alpha)}.$$

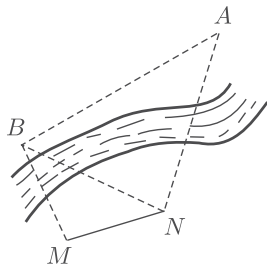
Zatim iz pravouglog trougla  $AOS$  nalazimo visinu dimnjaka

$$OS = \frac{a \sin \alpha \sin \beta}{\sin(\alpha - \beta)}.$$

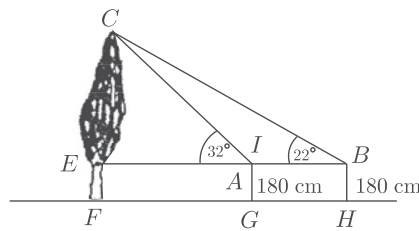
**2002.** Treba izabrati dve tačke  $M$  i  $N$  i izmeriti njihovo rastojanje  $MN = a$ , zatim izmeriti uglove  $\angle BMA = \alpha$ ,  $\angle AMN = \beta$  i  $\angle ANB = \gamma$  (slika 66). Tada iz trougla  $MNB$  primenom sinusne teoreme dobijamo

$$NB = \frac{a \sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\sin(\alpha + \beta + \gamma)}.$$

Slično, iz trougla  $AMN$  je  $NA = \frac{a \sin \beta}{\sin(\beta + \gamma)}$ , dok primenom kosinusne teoreme na trougao  $ABN$  nalazimo  $AB = \sqrt{NA^2 + NB^2 - 2NA \cdot NB \cos \delta}$ .



Sl. 66.



Sl. 67.

**2003.**  $P = 715,87$  N (primeniti kosinusnu teoremu  $650^2 = P^2 + P^2 - 2P^2 \cos 54^\circ$ ).

**2004.**  $R = 30,2$  N,  $\beta = 14^\circ 48'$ . **2005.**  $P = 5,4$  cm<sup>2</sup>.

**2006.** Iz kosinusne teoreme sledi

$$AB^2 = 8^2 + 5^2 - 2 \cdot 8 \cdot 5 \cos 60^\circ = 64 + 25 - 40 = 49 \Rightarrow AB = 7.$$

Dakle, dužina tunela između mesta  $A$  i  $B$  iznosi 7 km.

**2007.** Iz trougla  $ABC$  (slika 67), primenom sinusne teoreme imamo:

$$\frac{AC}{\sin 22^\circ} = \frac{25}{\sin 10^\circ} \Rightarrow AC = 53,93 \text{ m}.$$

Iz pravouglog trougla  $EAC$  nalazimo

$$EC = 53,93 \sin 32^\circ \approx 28,58 \text{ m}.$$

Visina drveta je približno  $h = 28,58 + 1,80 = 30,38$  m, a širina reke na ovom mestu  $FG \approx 45,74$  m.

**2008.** Primenom kosinusne teoreme dobija se  $F_1 = 5$  N,  $F_2 = 8$  N.

**2009.** Ako su  $a$  i  $b$  stranice,  $d_1$  i  $d_2$  dijagonale,  $\alpha$  i  $(180^\circ - \alpha)$  dva uzastopna ugla paralelograma, primenom kosinusne teoreme dobijamo:

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad d_1^2 &= a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \alpha, \\ (2) \quad d_2^2 &= a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos(180^\circ - \alpha). \end{aligned}$$

Zbir (1) i (2) daje  $d_1^2 + d_2^2 = 2a^2 + 2b^2$ .

**2010.** Ako se primene poznati obrasci za površinu trougla dobijamo  $\frac{ch_c}{2} = \frac{abc}{4R}$ . Odavde sledi da je  $ab = 12$ . Iz sistema  $a - b = 1 \wedge ab = 12$  dobija se da je  $a = 4$ ,  $b = 3$ .

Ako se iskoristi sinusna teorema  $\frac{a}{\sin \alpha} = 2R \Rightarrow \alpha = 30^\circ$ .

**2011.**  $a = 3$ ,  $b = 6$ ,  $c = 3\sqrt{3}$ ,  $\alpha = 30^\circ$ ,  $\beta = 90^\circ$ ,  $R = 3$ ,  $P = \frac{9\sqrt{3}}{2}$ .

**2012.** Prema sinusnoj teoremi data jednakost postaje  $2 \cos \beta = \frac{a}{c}$ .

Zamenom u kosinusnoj teoremi

$$b^2 = a^2 + c^2 - 2ac \cos \beta, \quad b^2 = c^2 \Leftrightarrow b = c.$$

**2013.** Primeniti sinusnu teoremu i obrazac za površinu trougla  $P = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin \gamma$ .

**2014.** Pošto su naspramni uglovi tetivnog četvorougla suplementni, njegova površina može se izračunati kao zbir površina dva trougla, tj.

$$P = \frac{1}{2}ab \sin \alpha + \frac{1}{2}cd \sin(180^\circ - \alpha) = \frac{1}{2}(ab + cd) \sin \alpha.$$

**2015.** Primenom kosinusne teoreme imamo

$$(1) \quad a^2 = \left(\frac{d_1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d_2}{2}\right)^2 - 2\frac{d_1}{2} \cdot \frac{d_2}{2} \cos(180^\circ - \alpha),$$

$$(2) \quad b^2 = \left(\frac{d_1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d_2}{2}\right)^2 - 2\frac{d_1}{2} \cdot \frac{d_2}{2} \cos \alpha,$$

Razlika (1) i (2) daje

$$(3) \quad a^2 - b^2 = d_1 d_2 \cos \alpha.$$

S druge strane, površina paralelograma je

$$(4) \quad P = \frac{1}{2}d_1 d_2 \sin \alpha.$$

Iz (3) i (4) dobijamo  $P = \frac{1}{2}(a^2 - b^2) \operatorname{tg} \alpha$ .

**2016.** Ako se iskoristi kosinusna teorema  $\cos \alpha = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc}$  i da je

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} &= \frac{\sin \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\cos \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}{2 \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{1 + \cos \alpha}} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{(a + c - b) \cdot (a + b - c)}{(a + b + c) \cdot (a + c - b)}} = \sqrt{\frac{(s - b) \cdot (s - c)}{s \cdot (s - a)}}, \end{aligned}$$

tvrdjenje je dokazano, gde je  $2s = a + b + c$ . Analogno se dokazuju i druga dva obrasca.

**2017.** Imamo  $\operatorname{tg} \frac{\alpha}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{151 \cdot 113}{586 \cdot 322}} \Rightarrow \alpha = 33^\circ 28'.$

Analogno se dobija  $\beta = 65^\circ 20'$  i  $\gamma = 81^\circ 12'.$

**2018.** a) Neka je  $AM = t_a$  težišna duž konstruisana iz temena  $A$  (slika 68). Tačka  $N$  je centralno simetrična tački  $A$  sa centrom simetrije u  $M$ . Iz trougla  $ABN$  primenom kosinusne teoreme imamo

$$(2t_a)^2 = c^2 + b^2 - 2bc \cos(180^\circ - \alpha),$$

tj.

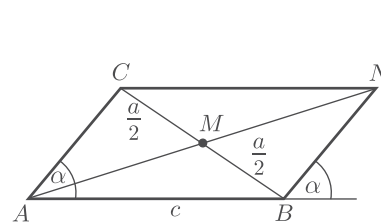
$$(1) \quad (2t_a)^2 = c^2 + b^2 + 2bc \cos \alpha.$$

Ako primenimo kosinusnu teoremu na trougao  $ABC$  imamo

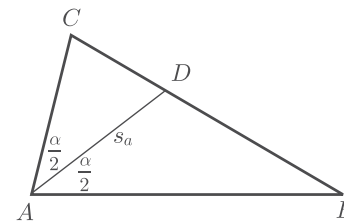
$$(2) \quad 2bc \cos \alpha = b^2 + c^2 - a^2.$$

Iz (1) i (2) sledi obrazac  $t_a^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left( b^2 - c^2 - \frac{a^2}{2} \right)$ . Analogno se dokazuju druga dva obrasca.

b)  $t_a = \sqrt{7}$ ,  $t_b = 3, 5$ ,  $t_c = 0, 5\sqrt{37}$ .



Sl. 68.



Sl. 69.

**2019.** a) Neka je  $AD = s_a$  dužina simetrale unutrašnjeg ugla (slika ??). Kako je površina trougla  $ABC$

$$(1) \quad P_{ABC} = P_{ABD} + P_{ADC},$$

$$\text{gde je } P_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin \alpha, \quad P_{ABD} = cs_a \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}, \quad P_{ABC} = \frac{1}{2}bs_a \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}.$$

$$\text{Zamenom u (1) dobija se } s_a = \frac{2bc \cos \frac{\alpha}{2}}{b + c}.$$

Koristeći jednakosti  $b = \frac{a \sin \beta}{\sin \alpha}$ ,  $c = \frac{a \sin \gamma}{\sin \alpha}$ , koje slede iz sinusne teoreme,

$$\text{kao i daljim transformacijama, dobijamo } s_a = \frac{a \sin \beta \sin \gamma}{\sin \alpha \cos \frac{\beta - \gamma}{2}}.$$

Analogno se dobijaju i druga dva obrasca.

$$\text{b) } \alpha = 45^\circ, a = 5(\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}), c = 5(3 - \sqrt{3}), s_a = \frac{10\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{4 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6}}}.$$

**2020.** Primeniti obrasce iz prethodnog zadatka.  $s_a = 32, 75$  m.

**2021.**  $a = 8, b = 8\sqrt{3}, c = 16, \beta = 60^\circ, \gamma = 90^\circ$ .

**2022.**  $a = 5, b = 3, d = 2(\sqrt{3} - 1), c = \sqrt{2}(\sqrt{3} - 1)$ .

**2023.**  $a = 4, b = c = d = 2$ . **2024.**  $BD = \sqrt{3}, CD = 2$ .

**2025.** Ako je  $p = 1$ , trougao je jednakokraničan. Ako je  $p \neq 1$  ( $p > 0$ ), onda je stranica  $a$  srednja po veličini. Primenom kosinusne teoreme

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc},$$

zamena iz datih izraza za  $a, b, c$  dobijamo  $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = 60^\circ$ .

**2026.** Iz jednakosti

$$(b + c + a) \cdot (b + c - a) = 3bc \iff a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - bc,$$

upoređivanjem sa  $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2b \cos \alpha$  (kosinusna teorema) dobija se

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \alpha = 60^\circ.$$

**2027.** Iz date jednakosti, sinusne i kosinusne teoreme izlazi da je

$$\cos \beta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \Rightarrow \beta = 45^\circ.$$

**2028.** 6, 10, 14.

**2029.**  $\alpha = 45^\circ, \beta = 75^\circ, \gamma = 60^\circ, O = 3 + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{6}$ . Zadatak ima još jedno rešenje,  $\gamma = 120^\circ$ .

**2030.** Pošto je  $\cos 75^\circ = \cos(45^\circ + 30^\circ) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}(\sqrt{3} - 1)$ , primenom kosinusne teoreme

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab \cos \gamma \Rightarrow \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{6},$$

$$\alpha = 45^\circ, \quad \beta = 60^\circ, \quad P = 3 + \sqrt{3}, \quad O = 3\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{6}.$$

**2031.** Iz obrasca  $P = \frac{1}{2}bc \sin \alpha$ , zamenom datih vrednosti dobija se  $bc = 12$ . Iz sistema

$$bc = 12 \wedge b + c = 7 \Rightarrow (b_1 = 3, c_1 = 4) \vee (b_2 = 4, c_2 = 3),$$

a iz kosinusne teoreme sledi da je  $a = \sqrt{13}$ .

**2032.**  $(b_1 = 5, c_1 = 4) \vee (b_2 = 4, c_2 = 5), P = 5\sqrt{3}$ .

**2033.**  $a_1 = 4, b_1 = 3, \alpha_1 = 73^\circ 54', \beta_1 = 46^\circ 6', P_1 = 3\sqrt{3}, O_2 = 3, b_2 = 4$ , itd.

**2034.**  $a_1 = 5, c_1 = 3, b_1 = \sqrt{34 - 15\sqrt{3}}; a_2 = 3, c_2 = 5, b_2 = \sqrt{34 - 15\sqrt{3}}$ .

**2035.**  $\gamma = 60^\circ, R = \sqrt{6} - \sqrt{2}$ .

**2036.** Za uglove na stranici  $BC$ , iz proporcije  $\varphi_1 : \varphi_2 = 17 : 19$ , dobija se  $\varphi_1 = 85^\circ, \varphi_2 = 95^\circ$ . Zatim, imamo  $\alpha = 86^\circ, \gamma = 52^\circ$ . Stranice su  $a = 9, 423, b = 6, 321, c = 7, 444$ .

**2037.** Kako je  $b = 3c$ , eliminacijom  $\alpha$  iz

jednačine  $P = \frac{bc}{a} \sin \alpha$  i

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos \alpha \quad (\sin^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \alpha = 1),$$

dobijamo bikvadratnu jednačinu

$$64c^4 - 20a^2c^2 + a^4 + 16P^2 = 0.$$

Zadatak je moguć za  $P \leq \frac{3a^2}{16}$ . Ima dva rešenja

$$c = \sqrt{\frac{5a^2 \pm \sqrt{9a^4 - 256P^2}}{32}}.$$

Zadatak je moguć za  $P \leq \frac{3a^2}{16}$ . Ima dva rešenja  $c = \sqrt{\frac{5a^2 \pm \sqrt{9a^4 - 256P^2}}{32}}$ .

**2038.** Neka je  $AB = DC = a, BC = AD = b, AC = e, BD = f$ , a  $O$  presek dijagonala, i ugao  $AOB = \varphi$  (slika ??). Primenom kosinusne teoreme na trouglove  $ABO$  i  $BCO$  dobija se:

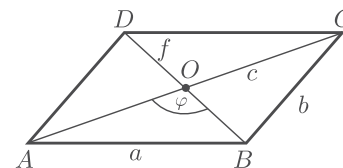
$$(1) \quad a^2 = \frac{e^2}{4} + \frac{f^2}{4} - \frac{ef}{2} \cos \varphi,$$

$$(2) \quad b^2 = \frac{e^2}{4} + \frac{f^2}{4} + \frac{ef}{2} \cos \varphi,$$

jer je  $\cos(180^\circ - \varphi) = -\cos \varphi$ . Oduzimanjem (1) i (2) imamo

$$a^2 - b^2 = -ef \cos \varphi < ef,$$

jer je  $\cos \varphi < 1$ , za svako  $0 < \varphi < \pi$ .



Sl. 70.

**2039.** Visina koja odgovara stranici  $C$  u trouglu  $ABC$  jednaka je  $\frac{c\sqrt{3}}{2}$ , pa je površina trougla  $ABC$  jednaka

$$(1) \quad P = \frac{bc\sqrt{3}}{4}.$$

Osim toga po kosinusnoj teoremi je

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos(\sphericalangle A) = b^2 + c^2 - bc, \quad \text{ili} \\ a^2 - b^2 - c^2 + 2bc = bc.$$

Zamenom u (1) dobija se

$$P = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}(a^2 - (b - c)^2),$$

čime je dokaz završen.

**2040.**  $30^\circ$  i  $150^\circ$ .  $75^\circ$  i  $15^\circ$ .

## V GLAVA

### 5. RAZNI ZADACI

**2042.** a) Teme  $T$  parabole ima koordinate  $T(\cos \alpha, \sin^2 \alpha - \sin \alpha)$ . Iz pretpostavke proizlazi

$$\sin^2 \alpha - \sin \alpha = 0 \iff \alpha = 0 \vee \alpha = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

za  $\alpha = 0 \iff y = x^2 - 2x + 1$ , za  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{2} \iff y = x^2$ ;

b)  $\alpha = 0$ ,  $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{6}$ ;

c) ako eliminišemo  $\alpha$  iz sistema

$$x_1 + x_2 = 2 \cos \alpha \wedge x_1 \cdot x_1 = 1 - \sin \alpha$$

dobijamo traženu vezu  $(x_1 + x_2)^2 + 4x_1x_2(x_1x_2 - 2) = 0$ .

**2043.**  $-2 < m < 0$ .

**2045.** Trinom  $Ax^2 + Bx + C$  pozitivan je za svako  $x$  ako je tačna konjunkcija  $A > 0 \wedge B^2 - 4AC < 0$ . Za dati trinom ova konjunkcija ima oblik

$$\begin{aligned} & \left( \sin \alpha + \frac{1}{2} > 0 \right) \wedge \left( (2 \sin \alpha - 3)^2 - 4 \left( \sin \alpha + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right) < 0 \\ & \iff \left( \sin \alpha + \frac{1}{2} > 0 \right) \wedge 4 \left( \sin \alpha - \frac{7}{2} \right) \cdot \left( \sin \alpha - \frac{1}{2} \right) < 0 \\ & \iff \left( \sin \alpha > -\frac{1}{2} \right) \wedge \left( \sin \alpha < \frac{7}{2} \vee \sin \alpha > \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ & \iff \left( \left( 0 < \alpha < \frac{7}{6} \right) \vee \left( \frac{11\pi}{6} < \alpha < 2\pi \right) \right) \wedge \left( \frac{\pi}{6} < \alpha < \frac{5}{6}\pi \right) \\ & \iff \frac{\pi}{6} < \alpha < \frac{5}{6}\pi. \end{aligned}$$

**2047.** a) Teme datog skupa funkcija u funkciji parametra  $k$  je  $T(k, k^2 - 1)$ . Eliminacijom  $k$  iz  $X = k$  i  $Y = k^2 - 1$  dobijamo  $Y = X^2 - 1$ , pa je traženo geometrijsko mesto minimuma parabola  $Y = X^2 - 1$ .

b) Za  $k = -1$ ,  $k = 1$  funkcije datog skupa imaju dvostruke nule, a za  $-1 < k < 1$  dve realne različite nule.